MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 250 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
Oct.				
24th "	Moldavia	10000		
31st "	Caledonia	8000		
7th Nov.	Khyber	9000		
14th "	Persia	8000		
21st "	Medina	12500		
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
12th "	Khiva	9000		
19th "	Salsette	do.	Malwa	11000
26th "	Kashgar	5004		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov
Fensang Maru	S. Muradzum	5230	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Tobosh i Maru	H Nojiri	4088	10th Nov	22nd Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct.	4th Nov.
Ume Maru	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov	17th Nov.
Java Maru	4688	T Fuchigami	21st Nov.	2nd Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HERRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 16th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947		19th Oct.
City of Paris	A & C	9239		24th Nov.

Fares	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	632	1,003	495	790
Liverpool	666	958	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	842	—	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

Direct steamer to New York, carrying 1st class passengers s. s. "City of Calcutta." Tons 7,636. Leaving Bombay about 9th November, 1915.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Fares to New York £50 to £60, according to position of the accommodation.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£53,095

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Socite Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 23rd October.
"LINGA", 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m. 26th Oct.* †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October calling at Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday, the 22nd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR LAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA" 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 22nd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th October, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Lilysia	6388	J. Kilmaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

§To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1438

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 421

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Sirat.

Captal Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Captal Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH. CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum or the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos 101 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING.

We have just received our first consignment of our New Season's stock of Gentlemen's High Class Suitings in Flannels, Tweeds, Saxines Dorian & Fresco Cloths, all especially woven for Tropical Wear & of the Newest colourings and designs.

SMART FLANNEL SUITS FOR MONSOON WEAR,

from Rs. 50 Complete.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.

CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

Telephone No 2728.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Maldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 585

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 1966

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

HEALTH is the greatest pleasure in life, which mostly depends on your having wholesome and nourishing food. If you require, good, wholesome meals and dishes—vegetarian or non-vegetarian, cooked on the principles of ancient Mughal Kings of Delhi, on moderate terms, please try once at
SHRI BHARAT HINDU HOTEL,
CLOSE TO BALIWALA THEATRE,
Bombay.
2082

WANTED.

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED a fully qualified VETERINARY GRADUATE to fill the post of OVERSEER of a Government Cattle Farm. A previous experience of farm management is essential. Pay Rs 75—120. Those without this experience need not apply.
E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
603 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED two GRADUATES, one strong in Mathematics and the other in Languages, to take up work on the 22nd of November next, as ASSISTANTS in the Poona Native Institution, on salaries of Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 45 each per mensem. Graduates willing to serve at least for one complete year should apply, with their testimonials, to the Undersigned before the 31st instant.
P. V. JOGDAND,
905 Secretary, P. N. I.

WANTED a properly qualified man to take charge of the Test Room at Khargpur Workshops. He will be required to be capable of making tensile and other tests of metals, testing oils for flash point, viscosity and friction and the work of a Test Room generally. Preference will be given to those who have a working knowledge of Chemistry and who can make laboratory tests of coal. Good prospects to a suitable man.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials and full particulars of experience to—
THE CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
B.-N. Railway.
Khargpur.
Khargpur, 1st Oct. 1915. 904

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.
W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health.
900 Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED a B.A., with science or B.Sc., for one year certain. Salary Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials before the 5th November to the HEAD MASTER, DAJI RAJ HIGH SCHOOL, Wadhwan City." 2102

WANTED two LADY BOARDERS, Airy Room, Electric Lights, with Bath-room attached, separate entrance. Vicinity Fort. Rs. 45 each. For further particulars apply "X X X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2078

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—Rs. 80,000 as loan on mortgage of substantial building property. No brokers. Principals only, please apply to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2083

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE by married couple with child on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity, Large room with verandah attached. Electric lights and fans. No application entertained unless terms mentioned. Apply to G. M. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

AN English lady desires post immediately, is well educated, refined, and fond of children. Willing to go as nursery governess to small children, housekeeper or any position of trust, Highest references. Apply to "A. T." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 909

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 60 per mensem, with prospects of increase, for Teachers' Posts in Government Schools in the Nagpur Circle.
Law students need not apply.
Apply to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 807

A NURSE is required to reside at and take charge of the European Cottage Hospital at Dalhousie, from 1st April to 31st October 1916, inclusive.
Apply stating salary required and qualifications to the VICE PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dalhousie, Punjab. 906.

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE energetic youth of respectability efficient in English, Gujarati, Hindi Correspondence and Accounts, and Cloth and Yarn sales of a Mill concern. Able to control a Local or Mofussil Mill or business office. Best references. Efficiency guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2086

WANTED a GRADUATE or an UNDER GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER of Anjuman-i-Islam English School, Ahmedabad. Salary according to qualifications.
Apply with testimonials and starting salary expected to
S. M. KADRI,
Joint Secretary,
Anjuman-i-Islam.
Diwan's Bunglow.
Ahmedabad, 4th October, 1915. 804

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE,—Bhowali to Qualified Medical men, the Trust Committee have under considerations a proposal to appoint an Assistant Medical Superintendent. The appointment will only be made to a gentleman whose educational and other qualifications render him fit for a responsible position. A selected candidate will be afforded special facilities to study the disease treated at the Institute. The Committee invite applications from duly qualified gentlemen—For further information apply to Mr. A SINCLAIR DAY, Secretary to the Hon. Sir Henry Richards, President of the Trust Committee, Pilgrim Cottage, Naini Tal. 903

WANTED for the College of Engineering, Madras, an ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY ASSISTANT.
The duties generally will be to assist the Professor of Electrical Engineering in the laboratories and drawing offices.
Both academical and practical qualifications are essential.
Salary Rs. 200—40 (biennial)—400 per mensem.
The selected candidate will in the first instance be appointed on probation.
Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to October 31s, 1915.
W. H. JAMES,
Principal, College of Engineering,
906 Madras.

WANTED.—A CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN for the Carriage and Wagon Deptt., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Candidates must have had Home training and experience in Railway Carriage and Wagon Works and Drawing Office and must be capable of designing, estimating and indenting for material in connection with Carriage and Wagon Building.
Salary Rs. 350 per mensem rising to Rs. 500 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 25.
The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months.
Applications, with copies of Testimonials which will not be returned, should be addressed to the Loco, and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. 2072

WANTED.

WANTED a STOREKEEPER to take charge of Electrical Stores. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to CROMPTON'S, BOMBAY, LIMITED, 35/37, Apollo Street, Bombay. 2107

WANTED—One 3 to 5 ton secondhand steam winch with brake must be in good working order and preservation. Apply to Box No 584 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 2103

WANTED—Immediately an experienced First MECHANICAL ENGINEER and a WEAVING HEAD JOBBER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply stating terms with testimonials to "B" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2105

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—A young beautiful LEOPARD CUB about 20 days' old, tame and trainable. Apply to:—
Messrs. K G. FAITH & Co.,
38, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
2081

FOR SALE—HUMBER MOTOR-CYCLE 3½ h.p. with side car, complete with new Dunlop Tyres, for Rs. 700. The machine is in perfect running order. The BOMBAY MILL STORES SUPPLY AGENCY, Opp. The Bank of Bombay. 2104

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vo. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lifts, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 562

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET—Two godowns, 50ft. by 30ft. by 24ft. and 18ft. by 30ft. by 15ft. situated in one compound on Delisle Road, near late Hope Mills. Apply A F. MOGRALLA, 14, Khetwady Lane, behind Cama Bag. 2060

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
1916.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATI JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAMABAI, widow of SIVA POCHATI, of Bombay Telgu Hindoo inhabitant, who at the time of her death resided in a house bearing No. 56 Kamathipura 11th Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.
SAYANA SIVA SURA, of Bombay Telgu Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at 11th Kamathipura Street, without the Fort, the Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Ninehundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 2nd day of October, 1915.
SAYANA SIVA SURA,
Petitioner-in-person.
2106

NOTICES.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1915 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd November, 1915, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.
By order of the Directors,
B. N. GAMUDIA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 20th October, 1915. 2094

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right to quarry stone at Nowroji Hill within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 7,044 Square yards lying between Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road for a period not exceeding four years. The particulars, conditions, Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rs. 5 at the Offices of the Land Manager, Improvement Trust.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One O'clock noon Standard Time on Saturday the 20th day of November 1915 addressed to the Land Manager of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two thousand Rupees.
By order of the Board.
R. H. A. DELVES, F.S.I.,
2093 Deputy Land Manager.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARL BUTTONS.
On FRIDAY, the 22nd October, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Kagdi Rasulbhao Talurbhai at Jhaveri Bazar by order of Messrs. Lalbhao and Company, and on account and at the risk of Arab Haji Medi Haji Bin Saif the following very valuable pearls
1 valuable white pearl button about 26½ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 45 chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 24½ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 13½ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 7 chows.
1 valuable white oval pearl about 8 chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 14½ chows.
2 valuable white pearl buttons 12½ chows.
9 valuable white pearl button about 14½
97 valuable white pearl buttons about 11 chows.
95 valuable white pearl button about 14½ chows.
The above pearls are on view at the shop of the vendors at Jhaveri Bazar. For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Dadabhoy, Ferreira, and Diwan Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of within 2 days from the day of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES EGYPTIAN WARP CAPS AND 3 CASES WEFT CAPS.
By order of the concerned office Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd October, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at Fort No. 27 Forbes Street (Acharatal B. Havelivala & Co.'s, office) where the goods are removed for sale.
9 cases Egyptian warp caps.
Pounds 2,069, 80 counts on short tubes.
9 cases Egyptian warp caps.
Pounds 1,162, 100 counts on short tubes.
Samples are on view at the office of the undersigned where private offers will be received up to Thursday the 21st instant.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within three days.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

9-30 p.m. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents the BANDMANN GAIETY Co.

MONDAY . . | The merry and bright collection of topicalities.
TUESDAY . . | "FROCKS AND FRILLS"
WEDNESDAY . | From the Palladium, London.

6-30 P. M. PICTURES ONLY. 6-30 P. M.

"TWO LITTLE BRITONS" & CHARLES CHAPLIN.

NEXT SATURDAY The gorgeous spectacle
"ANTONY & CLEOPATRA"
Founded on Shakespear's great Roman-Egyptian Tragedy produced and played by the artistes of the CINES Co., who produced "QUO VADIS".
Write in for our illustrated booklet, free of charge.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON "ID" DAY AT 5 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

One performance only prior to their departure to Hyderabad
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
(Patronized by H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao, Gaikwar of Baroda).
IN
BALIVALA'S GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO.
On Thursday night, 21st October 1915.
at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MANAPAMAN
Admission Fees:—Rs. 3, 2½, 2, 1½, 1, As. 12, 8.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali.
N. B.:—Tickets and Plan at the India Prakash Press, Nana Shanker Sett's Wadi, Girgaon Road, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Wednesday and till 12 noon on Thursday and then at the Theatre.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1342.

NOTICE.
The sale of building materials of the properties at Musjid Station Road, Baroda, Itola, Broach and Surat Street, advertised to take place TO-MORROW, by order of the Engineer-in-charge, Harbour Branch Extension, is POSTPONED until further notice.

A RARE AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND PERFUMERY MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CHEMISTS SHOP.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd, SUNDAY, the 24th and MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, in the Shop at "Narsingham Mansion" (where the goods have been removed for sale by auction), opposite the Police Commissioner's Office, Carnac Road, a large stock-in-trade of a big Chemist and Druggist's shop such as patent medicines of all kinds, drugs, Tabloids and Tablets, pills, Surgical Instruments, Brass and glass Syringes, Douche Water-cans, Ice-bags, hot-water bags, rubber bolts, glass-case medicine show cases, small round glass show cases, large plate glass show-cases, large counters, cupboards, tables, chairs, scent bottles and soaps of different makes and varieties, Spunges, Tooth brushes, Hair brushes, one very handsome large counter with show case and a round English clock on the top, thermometers, stetescopes, knives, glass plates, compounding stones, mortars, and pestles, platedware and best articles for presentation, etc., etc., will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th October, 1915.

"REALLY AN EXTRAORDINARY FILM PICTURE."
"NEVER BEFORE SCREENED IN BOMBAY A PICTURE LIKE THIS"
That is the general VERDICT about
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
8,000 feet. 7 Parts.
A Truly GORGEOUS and WONDERFUL Production.
A Strong Well Balanced Plot. Set in Scenery the beauty of which is unparalleled. Real Thrills intermingled with wonderful acting.
3 more days left only to see it.
Book your seats in advance to avoid disappointment.
3 Shows Nightly:—7-0, 9-0, 11-0.
To-day Extra Prize Show at 5-0.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, As. 12, 8, 6, 3.
Seats reserved without extra charge.
Free List entirely suspended.
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market.
Telephone 1882.
LOOK OUT SATURDAY NEXT LOOK OUT
'THROUGH THE ENEMY'S LINES'
A First Rate Topical War Drama.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Wednesday, 20th October, 3-0 p.m.
WELL KNOWN PLAY.
Rakshasi Mahatvakanksha.

Bharat Gayan Samaj
WILL GIVE ONLY ONE
CONCERT
on Wednesday, 20th October, 1915,
at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
at the
FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
DHOBI TALAO,
in which famous singers like Principal Bhaskerrao Bakhale, the ever popular Mr. Rajhansa alias Bal Gandharv, Master Krishna and others will sing their choicest songs and give rare exhibitions of playing on instruments such as Harmonium, Jaltarug, etc.
Rates of Admission:—
Rs. 2½, 2, 1½, 1 & As. 8.
Seats can be booked at the Hall.
Manager, B. G. S.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB
will stage
"PREMDHWAJA"
On Wednesday, the 20th instant,
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
At 3 p.m.
in aid of the
C. K. P. EDUCATION FUNDS.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.
C-15

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on 09 April, 2017

INTENSELY SENSATIONAL AND CONTAINING SOME MOST VIVID SCENES OF HORSE RACING accompanied with Thrilling Accidents. A HIGH DIVE FROM A HUGE CLIFF AND A POWERFUL PLOT THROUGHOUT.

ALSO ANOTHER TWO-REEL WAR DRAMA ENTITLED "THE SPY" FEATURING M. JOUMARD OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE—PARIS, AND AN ALL-STAR CAST.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE CONTAINING REAL BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS AND SINKING OF BATTLESHIPS BY THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

IF YOU ENJOY
A Good Picture
THEN SEE
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD.
TIME Week Days. 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
TIME on Saturdays & Sundays 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
The Story of this wonderful film appears in this paper every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

IF YOU ENJOY
A GOOD NOVEL
THEN READ THE STORY
OF
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
IN THIS PAPER
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18.		
Newguay	Jarupson	New York
Incemore	Barry	Aden
Barpeta	Morgan	Basra

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18.		
Firoozi	Ternal	Aden
Siracusa	Massoni	Genoa
Linga	Cutoush	Karachi

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamers	Colaba	for	London
,,	Caledonia	for	London
,,	Ivo Maru	for	Kobe
,,	Orseolo, (to arrive)	for	Calcutta

Tuesday, October, 19th, 1915.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru arrived at Colombo on the 18th instant. She leaves that port this night and is expected to arrive here on the 23rd (afternoon).

S. S. Newquay:—The steamer Newquay, 2,670 tons, Captain Jarupson, arrived here on Monday evening from New York, which port she left on the 15th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Incemoor:—The steamer Incemoor, 1,973 tons, Captain E. W. Barry, arrived here on Monday afternoon from Aden, in ballast.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, arrived here on Monday evening from Basra, which port she left on the 6th instant, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Siracusa:—The steamer Siracusa, 1,919 tons, Captain Massone, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain C. R. Cutbush, left Bombay yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Thistleard.....Young.....W. & A. G & Co
B. Viemeira.....Paltic.....J. F. & Co
C. & R. Pundua.....Andreason.....M. M. & Co
D. & E. Sardinia.....Jefery.....P. & O. Co
F. Clan Forbes.....Pagan.....J. F. & Co
G. Dredger.....Governador.....A. Asbdown & Co
K. Clan Maclachlan.....W. & A. G. & Co
N. Oceana.....Milne.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani.....K. N. & Co
Sabarmati.....K. N. & Co
Indravati.....R. S. N. Co
Juba.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G & Co
2 Baluduri.....B. S. N. Co
3 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
7 Ivo Maru.....Okamotco.....N. Y. K.
8 Kamor.....Odn r.....S. Tyebji & Son
9 Newquay.....Jarupson.....W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Circassia.....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
15 Dwarka.....Prince.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin.....Manley.....P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Caledonia.....Dowell.....P. & O. Co
5 City of Glasgow.....Morrison.....K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi.....Thomson.....T. M. & Co
Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co
Bahadur.....Dooley.....T. M. & Co
Chakdara.....Livingstone.....M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton.....Pitt.....
Favonian.....Hocken.....T. M. & Co
Incemore.....Barry.....
Jaseroa.....Courtney.....T. M. & Co
Rhion Maru.....Tsuimatsu.....G. Arbuthnot & Co
Murani.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
Sewa.....Gilling.....

EXPORTS.

Oct. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 200 bales cotton ruling waste, M. Amersey and Co.; 100 bales oily cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 100 cwts. khismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 813 cwts. myrabolams, D. Somanji and Co.; 37 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 350 bales wool, J. M. Dama; 115 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 2 bales woollen blankets, King King and Co.; 93 bales wool, D. Kundanmall; 36 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 40 bales cotton waste, T. Damji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 107 cases aniline dye, P. Soorji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 104 cwts. gum Arabic, J. Nurbaram and Co.; 156 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,962 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 39 cwts. gram, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Incemoor (s) 5,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Colaba (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Thistleard (s) 269 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 160 cwts. cashew kernels, M. Jafferbhoy; 105 cwts. walnut kernels, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts. gum shiraj, M. Jafferbhoy; 26 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy; 65 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 20 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 610 bundles staves of empty hogsheads, 57 bundles heads of empty hogsheads, 101 bundles iron hoops, 92 staves, Comar and Co.; 8 bundles iron hoops, Comar and Co.; 8 bundles woollen tops, Comar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 20 cases curry powder, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mankin (s) 495 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Castalia from Liverpool, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—10 kegs sulphur yellow, 1 case, 1 drum dye, 12 casks zinc chloride, 3 cases reed, 23 cases cotton goods, 10 cases Bengers Food, 22 bales cotton yarn, 1 case roller skins, 71 bales paper, 80 bags starch.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—100 baskets pomegranates, 2 cases rose water, 101 bags rice, 2,304 bags raisins, 25 cases wine, 50 cases, 10 bags grapes, 11 bags khasta, 5 bags indigo, 11 bags apricot, 3 bundles drug, 3 bundles cummin seed, 12 bundles sowa seed, 10 bundles rosebuds, 3,717 baskets, 700 bags dates.

S. S. Iyo Maru from Tokyo, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—18 bales cotton drill, 133 bales cotton shirting, 86 bales cotton sheeting, 411 cases cotton goods, 1,700 casks cement, 15 cases canned goods, 5 bags rell, 10 cases chalk, 200 cans, 125 drums red lead, 8 cases perfumery, 10 casks black sugar., 3 cases glass syringe, 17 cases glass tumbler, 196 cases glass chimney, 70 cases glass mirror, 480 cases glass bottles, 20 cases glass bangle, 94 cases camphor, 10 cases confectionary, 310 cases nails, 1 bale hair belting, 10 cases hair oil. 15 cases glass balls, 12 cases umbrella sticks, 75 cases glass globes, 140 bags ginger, 50 bales, staraniseed, 5 cases biscuits, 7 cases glass beads, 2 cases leather goods, 200 cases earthenware, 94 cases enamelware, 65 cases soap, 136 cases silk yarn, 15 bales waste silk, 50 cases, 50 bags Epsom salt, 2 cases antmonyware, 4 cases silk goods, 91 cases spun silk, 400 cases beer, 70 cases clocks, 7 cases rubber goods, 100 cases biscuits, 4 cases menthol oil, 2 cases menthol crystal, 120 cases sulphate of copper, 2 cases knitted goods, 2 cases mineral water, 1 case milk cake, 3 cases leather, 400 cases porclainware, 21 cases gr[illegible] threal, 422 bags copra, 177 chests, 234 cases tea, 85 bars zinc, 517 pieces rafter, 126 bags pepper, 50 slabs tin, 89 bags coffee, 89 bags damer bater, 20 cases vinegar, 10 cases pine apples, 777 bundles rattans, 1,138 pieces planks, 26 cases, 32 bundles gum benjamin, 3 cases mace, 9 bags cubeles, 134 bags betalnuts, 420 [illegible] 50 bundles lumber, 23 bundles sandalwood, 1,129 bags sago floor, 5 cases quinine, 49 bags nutmegs, 500 cases fire crakers. 500 bags sugar, 28 bales matting, 238 bags seesaman seeds, 800 cases cassia.

S. S. City of Glasgow, from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon & Co.:—1 cask tiles, 5 kegs ainline salts, 3 casks, 2 crates, 1 case earthenware, 82 cases biscuits, 2 cases cameras, 52 casks salamoniac, 2 cases buffalo pickers, 6 cases, 10 trusses, picking bands, 30 cases sewing thread, 10 bales jute yarn, 1,026 cases, 1,125 boxes soap, 1 case ball thread, 68 cases glass jars, 28 bales paper, 150 cases braks, 1,624 cases, 802 bales cotton goods, 1 hhd sheery, 2 cases dried yeast, 328 hhds, 15 cases ale, 25 casks sumac extract, 324 bales paper, 280 kegs baron, 82 cases mineral oil, 3 cases minatore, 175 cases beer, 185 kegs red lead, 1,084 cases, 4 casks, 2 hhds whisky, 4 boxes motor assesories, 10 bags starch, 1 case leather, 40 cases confectionary, 70 cases bacon, 7 cases maltpreparation, 19 cases hams and bacon, 4 cases rubber sheets, 1,923 kegs, 12 drums, 3 cases paint, 1 box leather lace, 6 drums oil, 3 cases umbrellas, 36 bags bicarb soda ash, 2 cases woollens, 1 case flannel, 22 casks tallow, 7 casks blue black, 17 cases, 8 boxes leather belting, 82 cases, 83 bales, cotton yarn, 4 bales knitting wool, 1 case alpaca, 11 bales cotton rope, 71 bales canvas, 4 casks iron liquor, 15 drums sulpride of sodium, 3 casks nitrate of soda, 22 cases varnish, 13 cases linnen and cotton goods, 20 cases woollen goods, 1 case linnen goods, 4 bales twine, 7 cases cotton and artifical silk and goods, 7 cases oil cloth, 5 cases cocoa and confectionery, 5 cases silk yarn, 4 cases boots and shoes, 5 cases chalk packing, 500 bags broken tiles, 4 cases leather buffers, 7 cases cotton and woollen goods, 13 casks sulphur black.

NEW PINJRAPOLE AT MANGROL.

A correspondent wires to us from Mangrol:—

The opening ceremony of the Mangrol Pinjrapole new hospital for sick cattle, was performed by his Highness the Chief of Manavadar. His Highness the Shaikh Saheb of Mangrol was also present at the gathering with his heir-apparent. The princes, Amirs and officers of both Mangrol and Manavadar States also attended. The proceedings commenced with the presentation of an address to the Chief Manavadar, to which the Manavadar Darbar replied suitably and generously subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Pinjrapol, Fund. The heir-apparent of Mangrole whose marriage takes place on 25th October was next heartily congratulated by the Vanick Mahajan. Speeches wishing success to the Allied forces in Europe and other centres and long life to His Majesty the King-Emperor and Empress and three cheers to them and both the Chiefs present concluded the proceedings. The gathering dispersed after refreshments and garlanding of the guests.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B-9

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quites the nerves and clears the brain. 15

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north; night temperature is above normal in the south-west and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess in Rajputana and lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Cutch; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and isolated showers in the Central Provinces.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 19th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.8	71.0	56	..	0	..
Do. (18th)				..		—0.04
Jask	88.6	77.8	89	..	0	..
Do. (18th)				..		—0.06
Muskat	94.4	81.2	56	..	0	..
Do. (18th)				..		—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.6	71.3	62	..	0 65	—4.08
Rawalpindi	93 3	55.7	54	..	14.58	—8.12
Lahore	95.6	62.9	64	..	6 57	—8.66
Hissar	97.7	68.0	48	..	6.52	..
Ambala	93 7	64 3	58	..	21.82	—1 78
Delhi	95.7	72.9	42	..	13.05	—10 60
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.5	72.9	46	..	16 08	—8.76
Mainpuri	98.0	69 1	71	..	21.60	—2.70
Jhansi	97.0	74.8	51	..	21 84	—13 30
Cawnpore	93.2	69.3	71	..	57 28	23 92
Allahabad	93.0	69.7	72	..	44 00	8.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.1	64.2	67	..	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	86 9	78 4	74	..	0.33	—5 75
Ajmer	92 0	76 4	55	..	11 09	—7.87
Jaipore	95 6	73 3	49	..	10.53	—11 28
Kotah	94.6	77.0	60	..	..	—8.91
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	72.9	70	..	4.67	—8.70
Dwarka	86.9	80.7	75	..	7.99	—5.70
Veraval	86 0	74.7	78	..	10.35	—6.71
Rajkot	95 1	67 5	73	..	11 34	—14 44
Bhavnagar Para	94 6	72 4	79	..	10 93	—8.87
Surat	87.9	73 6	82	..	27.44	—12 47
Ahmedabad	92 5	73 5	70	..	11.76	—17.13
Deesa	93 4	72.5	72	..	6 96	—16.25
Neemuch	89 8	70 0	69	..	15 64	—11.60
Indore	86.7	67.8	75	..	27 19	—3 67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	72.5	78	..	70.78	19.23
Saugor	90.0	70 6	67	..	42 34	—0.64
Hoshangabad	88.8	70.4	83	..	43.59	—2 78
Khandwa	88 4	69 9	79	..	23.72	—4 23
Akola	90 2	69 5	72	..	26.88	—2.66
Amraoti	88.8	70.7	80	0.30	32 30	1.84
Nagpur	92.5	73.3	74	..	46.50	1.98
Chanda	91.7	75.0	79	..	38 3	—10 31
Raipur	91.2	76.1	80	..	51.24	5.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	76.8	85	..	76 18	6.22
Ratnagiri	85.7	74 3	74	..	10015	1 88
Mormugao	86 2	75 8	88	..	85 18	—3 11
Karwar	86.7	76.7	85	..	96.90	—18.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90 1	68 6	78	..	21.65	1.80
Ahmednagar	85 3	62 9	83	..	29 18	10.00
Poona	87.4	62 7	87	..	34 33	11 47
Sholapur	89.4	68 2	75	..	25 54	0.15
Bijapur	89.3	70 1	69	0.01	21 31	5.02
Belgaum	82 2	61 9	92	..	44 97	3 31
Aurangabad	87 7	66 8	71	..	26 47	3 32
Nizamabad (Indur.)	91 7	72 9	74	..	34 09	—3 22
Hyderabad	90 3	75 2	83	..	50.05	23 86
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86 3	76 1	87	..	92 09	—21 33
Calicut	85 3	75 6	89	..	90 12	—5 05
Cochin	88 0	75 8	78	..	85 36	5 93
Colombo	86.1	74.4	94	..	28 77	0.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.4	78.3	78	..	39.06	11.24
Bellary	82 8	74.5	82	..	22 88	9.51
Cuddapah	92.5	78 9	69	..	18.47	4.42
Madras	94 9	75.8	65	0.27	24.25	—2.81
Bangalore	85 9	69 3	86	..	22 07	1 84
Coimbatore	91 3	72 4	80	..	10.29	0.66
Trichinopoly	95 6	74 8	74	0.11	15.89	—0.27
Negapatam	91 3	75 9	71	..	11.38	—3.20

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 18th October, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.819	Inches.
Temperature of Air	80.9	degree
Wet Bu b Thermometer	75.9	,,
Dew Point	73.9	,,
Relative hum d ty of A r	0.796	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, WNW, NW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	132.	miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	Dept. on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	Depth on. Still ft. in.
	Oct				Oct			
TU.	19	m 8 49	26 10		19	m 2 23	18 4	
		9 22a	16 5			3 16a	17 3	
WED.	20	m 2 6	29 9		20	m 7 50	19 1	
		1 53a	25 6			7 52a	15 3	
THUR	21	m 10 3	27 1		21	m 3 55	18 5	
		10 45a	27 11			4 13a	15 11	
FRI.	22	m 10 37	27 0		22	m 4 33	18 5	
		11 21a	28 4			4 43a	15 7	
SAT.	23	m 11 9	26 10		23	m 5 8	18 7	
		11 55a	28 8			5 12a	15 5	
SUN	24	m 11 39	26 7		24	m 5 41	18 9	
						5 40a	15 6	
MON.	25	m 0 27	28 2		25	m 6 13	19 1	
		0 7a	26 2			6 7a	15 9	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 19 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 20 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 19m.
,, 21 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 22 (Friday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 23 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 24 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 25 (Monday)	,, 6h. 36m.	,, 6h. 10m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yukuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupee ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower)
from Rs. 60
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges
All work guaranteed for five years.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

CATTLE OILS

Testimonial from the Estate of H. R. H. th
PRINCE OF WALES.
(Late King Edward VII.)
Sandringham arch 6th, 1889.
Gentlemen,—I am glad to be able to tell you that the Oils supplied by you to the Estate of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, have given me such satisfaction that I write to ask you to send another case (one dozen), accompanied with the invoice.
Yours faithfully, EDMUND BECK.

Testimonial from H. R. H.
PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.
Cavalry Barracks, York, March 24th, 1888.
Messrs. Chapman & Son's Cattle Oils have been used in His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's Stables, and they have been found most useful and beneficial.
A. GREVILLE, Capt.,
Equery to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
Literature free on application.
Sole Agents for India:—
MADON SONS & Co.,
Crawford Market, Bombay

"THE GOLDEN REMEDY!"
FOR HORSE, SHEEP & CATTLE.
Used internally or externally.
For Mares after Foaling.
For Cows after Calving.
For Sheep after Lambing.
For Sprains, Curbs and Splints.
For Wind Galls, Chapped Heels and Lameness.
For Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders and Bruises.
For Influenza, Sore Throat and Mouth.
For Surfeits, Sore Udders, and Foot Rot.
For any other disorder, disease or ailment dependent upon impurity of the blood or obstructed perspiration, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dropsy, Colds and Coughs, Colic and Gripes, Inflammation, Pneumonia & Pleurisy, &c., &c. try
CHAPMAN & SON'S ROYAL CATTLE OILS which have stood the test for nearly a century.
CHAPMAN'S

CHYAVAN PRASH RS. 2 PER SEER ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S MAKARADHWAJA RS. 4 PER TOLA
SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA.
DACCA & CALCUTTA.
The best & the cheapest, the biggest & the most reliable Ayurvedic parmacy in India for the manufacture and sale of Shastric medicines both to physicians and patients. Established in 1901 for the regeneration of Ayurvedic medicines. A great boon to Humanity.
Yabanaprash—Rs. 3 per seer. For cough, cold, asthma and debility
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Saribadi Sarsa—Rs. 3 per seer. The best blood purifier and the ideal tonic.
(1) Factory—Swamibag Road, Dacca. (2) Head Office—Patuatuli Street, Dacca. (3) Kash Branch—Dassaswamed Ghat, Benares City. (4) Rangpur Branch—Rangpur. (5) Calcutta Head Office—52-1, Beadon Street. (6) Calcutta Branches—227, Harrison Road, (near Howrah Bridge). (7) 1, Upper Circular Road, (Facing Sealdah Station). (8) 71/1, Russa Road Bhawanipur.
Catalogue and treatise on Ayurvedic treatment is distributed free on application. Medical Advice gratis. Efficient Kavirajes appointed in each Branch.
PROPRIETOR—MATHURAMOHAN CHAKRAVARTY. B.A.

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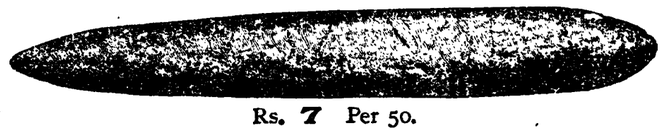
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As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS ST. BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	15,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
" Sales of East Indian	..	200
" Imports	..	8,000
Mid. Americans	..	..7.29+4d
Egyptian F.G.F. . ..	..	9.95 unch.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.		12.84— 1
March		13.06— 3
New York Official noon call Jan.		12.86+ 6
March		13.08 unch.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12.80+ 6
March		13.04+ 6

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

Estimated Sales	..	10,000
Total Imports	..	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months	To-day's opening rates.	
Oct.	7.10	
Oct.-Nov.	7.10	
Nov.-Dec.	7.10	
Dec.-Jan.	7.10	
Jan.-Feb.	7.11	
Feb.-March	7.12	
March-April	7.13	
April-May	7.14	+4
May-June	7.16	
June-July	7.14	
July-Aug.	7.12	
Aug.-Sept.	6.98	
Sep.-Oct.	6.30	
Oct.-Nov.	6.76	

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous closing rates.
October	7.13	7
Oct.-Nov.	7.13	7
Nov.-Dec.	7.13	7
Dec.-Jan.	7.13	7
Jan.-Feb.	7.13	6
Feb.-Mar.	7.14	6
March.-April	7.16	7
April-May	7.17	7
May-June	7.18	6
June-July	7.15	5
July-Aug.	7.13	5
Aug.-Sep.	6.99	5
Sep-Oct.	6.82	6
Oct-Nov.	6.78	6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..	5.05
" " Fully Good..	..	5.20
" " Fine ..	..	5.35
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..	5.50
" " Fine ..	..	5.80
M. G. Broach Good ..	..	6.55
" " Fully Good..	..	6.70
" " Fine ..	..	6.85
M. G. Scinde Good ..	..	5.00
" " Fully Good ..	..	5.15
" " Fine ..	..	5.30

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 18th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	12,000
" " to Continent ..	..	32,000
Futures at New York January .	..	12.76
Previous closing price ..	..	12.77
Futures at New York March ..	..	13.00
Previous closing price ..	..	13.00
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	12.50
Previous price	..	12.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..	12.07
Previous price	..	12.00
Futures at New Orleans January	..	12.70
Previous price	..	12.70
Futures at New Orleans March..	..	12.95
Previous price	..	12.94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7⅛
Demand Bills	..	4.69.60
Silver Commercial Bars .	..	49½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 15/16

Closing Tone of Silver :—Small supplies.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅝—½	
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4¾	unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾—¼	
" " " " 6 "	5¾—¼	
Interest day to day loans ..	3½	unchgd.
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅛	"

The sum of £150,000 has been earmarked.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec.	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	21
Linseed Calcutta, Oct.-Nov. value.	59

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs.	27.49

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925-1928.	£92 9/16
4½ per cent. 1925-1945	£97 7/8

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£87½
Standard Copper G.M.G.	£72¼
Copper Braziers.	£98
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	49
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs.	
C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool.	£17/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£4/5/0
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.	

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1. per 492 lbs. ex-Ship. No Sellers	
White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.	
Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.	
Choice White Bombay. No Sellers.	
Club, No. 2. No Sellers.	
Afloat for United Kingdom.	1,025,000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Oct.-Nov. sellers.	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber, Nov.-Dec. flat.	2/5 1/8

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Jan.-Feb. inclusive war risk quoted.	56
Victorian, Jan.-Feb., inclusive war risk quoted.	56
New South Wales, Jan.-Feb., inclusive war risk quoted.	56

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Nov.-Dec. sellers.	43

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Nov.-Dec. sellers.	56/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton). Dec.-Jan. Hull sellers.	£9 1/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Pure Basis, Oct.-Nov. sellers.	63
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship, 3 per cent. Oct.-Nov. sellers.	56/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Nov.-Dec. sellers.	60/9
Toria Rapeseed, 3 per cent. Nov.-Dec. sellers.	57

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The market to-day has been quiet and Good Broach which opened at Rs. 315 declined to Rs. 212½ owing to the disappointing close of the American market.

There has been no enquiry from the bazaar or from shippers.

Good Broach 312.
Fully Good Bengal. 244.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola, 282.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	316/3	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	257	248/9	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. "	..	254	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	249/0	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	..	274	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	302	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	..	299	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	..	..	286/7	..	"
M.G. Veotmal	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..	"
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	253	Oct. 1915
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalcote	..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th October, 1915.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	214	204	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	248	236	226	..	do.
	..	252	243/4	..	1/25Jan.16
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	233	223	..	do.
	..	244	234	..	do.
Indore-Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243	233	..	do.
	..	270	260	..	do.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	255	245	..	do.
	..	282	273/4	..	do.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	256	246	..	do.
	..	283	275	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	259	249	..	do.
	..	286	278	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	263	253	..	do.
	..	289	281	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	270	260	..	do.
	..	293	285	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	275	265	..	do.
	..	297	289	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	277	269	259	do.
	..	323	..	313/14	1/25Apl.16
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	235	223	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan(M.G) (H.G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	259	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Saw-gd. Dharwar	..	..	..	280	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	262	do.
	..	..	..	257	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	282	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th October, 1915:—

Cotton	6,992	Bales.
Wheat	4,482	cwts
Linseed.	2,940	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,730	"
Ginjellyseed.	467	"
Poppyseed.	1,360	"
Groundnuts	893	"
Castorseed	14,199	"
Rice	2,247	"
Myrabollams	356	"

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

Cottonseed	1,452	"
Mowraseed	1,060	"
Gram	4	"
Joowar	2,936	"
Maize	250	"
Barley	2,288	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c ..... Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi Apl-May ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R.D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-8, R.D. per cwt.
Forward Apl-May ... Rs. 9-3-9, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-9, R.D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-15, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Rs. 38-8, B.T. per candy
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4, B.T. per cwt.
Casterseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec.Jan. Rs. 95-, R.D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 p.c. Dec-Jan. ... Rs. 9, R.D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 to 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4⅛d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... 190 Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong 134½
Do. Shanghai 174½
60 d-s Yokohama 153¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-3-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex.duty Ready	61-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept firm to-day with a fair amount of business passing.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened with slight weakness but before close the rates again recovered.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davidd closed at Rs. 520, Fazulbhai at Rs. 378½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 187½.

Standards improved to Rs. 905 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,080, Centrals were in demand at Rs. 1,862½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,452½.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 193½, Edward Sassoons at Rs. 211½ and Crescent at Rs. 90.

Bombay Burma Trading shares jumped to Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Ordinary changed hands at Rs. 197½ and Preference at Rs. 161.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 108. Deferred opened at Rs. 209½ but closed at Rs. 211½ (buyers.)

Framji Petit's moved upto Rs. 1,200.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,575, Bank of Indias at Rs. 53½ and Central Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 16.

Central India Mining shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 30.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares improved to Rs. 19½.

Gujarat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 96½. Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 126 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 570.

Bombay Steam Navigation shares stood steady at Rs. 192½ c. d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Bsiness in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 97¼ (cleam pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds stood stationary at Rs. 99¾ (long-dated.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

POONA BRANCH.

The Honorary Secretaries acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the abovementioned fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 69,422-13-7; Through the Treasury Officer. Poona, further, collection from the Talukas of this District, Rs. 9; The Principal, College of Engineering, Poona (for July 1915 Rs. 136-4-0, and August 1915 Rs. 93-12-0), Rs. 230; Mr. J. K. Irani, Rs. 51; Mr. Burjorji Gustadji, Rs. 51; Mr. Damodar Maruti, Rs. 10; Members of the Chandraseniya Kayast Prabhu Club, Poona through Mr. B. V. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B., Rs. 25; Ramchandra Ganesh of Manchar, Rs. 5; Bhikandas Subhachand of Manchar, Rs. 5; Below amounts Rs. 5 from Liquor and Ganja Contractors at Ghoda, Wade, and Manchar through the Collector of Poona, Rs. 19; Total Rs. 69,827-13-7.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 2,54,717-2-7; "M. P. B. Belgaum" Rs. 15; Mrs. S. Livesay, Rs. 60; Mr. H. T. Keeling, Rs. 30; Members of the Cathedral Girls' Games Club, per the Sister-in-Charge, Cathedral Girls' High School, Fort, Bombay, Rs. 15; Mrs. S. Livesay, 11 Wanowrie, Poona (proceeds of an Entertainment held at the Empire Cinema on 1st instant), Rs. 350; Capt. May, per Mrs. Livesay, Rs. 70; Church of Scotland Mission Day Schools, per J. Edwards Esq., I. A. Civil Lines, Poona, Rs. 50; Mr. Constance Williams, Australian Baptist Mission, Mymensingh, E. B., Rs. 100; Mr. J. P. Bremner, Rs. 10; Mr. A. Hyland, Rs. 50; The Branch Manager, Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Poona (being part proceeds of a Concert organised by Captain C. H. C Molony, held on the 24th September last) Rs. 400; Miss G. Staggs, Rs. 28-8-0; Total Rs. 2,55,895-10-7.

Sergeant Robert F. Everton of the 62nd R. G. A., a well-known Hockey and Football referee of Calcutta has left for the Front.

Prince Kisra Bakht Mirza Muhammad Abbas Husain Bahadur, the youngest of the surviving sons of the late King of Oudh died of typhoid-fever at Calcutta on Wednesday last.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the coffee take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 14

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,675
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	53½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	16
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil	35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	52
Mercantile Bank .. £ { 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{ 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	86
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	765
Bhimani CottonMill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	100
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	680
Bombay United ..	250	..	70	300
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	180
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,800
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
Chuna ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	390
Colaba Land &Mill .	700	..	30	1,307½
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Cooria ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	90
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	187½
David ..	250	do.	20	520
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	190
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	365
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	380
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	250
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	110
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	185
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	180
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	210
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,080
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,635
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	95
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,000	..	45	2,030
Nawab of Cambay..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	195
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,040
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	155
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	300
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	900
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	5	97½
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	210
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,455
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	300
{ P	500	..	77	590
Western India ..	1,000	..	28	325
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.1 Syr.	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	335
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamanka ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	55
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	84 X.D.
Baroda Trans Co..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	925
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	161
and Co. Ld. { O	£10	July	6%	198
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land&Building	490	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	192½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	202½
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	30
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of I Life Rs 5	500	..	42%	470
The Eastern { O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh.	..	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	130
Katni Cement { O.	100	..	Nil.	85
{ D.	40	..	Nil.	110
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Co. { O. { Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	108
{ New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	175
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	585
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	84
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	735 X.D.
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	19½
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	122
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	108
Co { D	30	&	Nil.	211½
{ P	150	June	6%	168
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,030
" P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,080
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	3% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	25%	102
Telephone Co ..		..	Rs. 6	130
Treacher & Co ..		July	Nil.	480 X.D.
B—Buyer	Nom—Nominal prices.		XD—Exdividend	
OD—Oum divide				

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last year. Div.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500	nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45		97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.		75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15		125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8		971
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20		220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8		40
Harvey and Sabapaz	500	July	40		670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..		125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.		25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10		126½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%		700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.		300
Mahmudpura Ctn. .	125	..	7½		160
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.		20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15		220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40		790
New Mofussil Co.. .	400	Nov.	50		807½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40		400
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40		655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.		250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18		235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	20		495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..		100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	52%		126
Amritsar Pati Railway ..	100	Do.	7%		153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%		645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%		Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	X.D.	114
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4½%		113
*Gunerat Railway..	100	Nov.-June.	4%		90½
Hoshanpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apr.Oct.	4%		100
*Jandra Bhaun Railway Rs. 90 ..	100	Do.	4%		88
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%		47
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 100 .	100	Jan-July.	4%		96
Shahad Narowa Railway Rs. 75..	100	Jan.-July.	4%		78
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%		142
Thana Valley Railway!	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%		570
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July.	4%		96

OXYGEN

(GUARANTEED PURITY 98-5 PER CENT.)

We manufacture & compress OXYGEN in CYLINDERS for OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING, MEDICAL PURPOSES, Etc., and SUPPLY Complete OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING PLANTS. As used by All Up-to-date ENGINEERING FIRMS.

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OXYGEN APPLIANCES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Copies of our Various Catalogues will be sent on application to :

THE

LINDE ICE & OXYGEN WORKS

(Linde British Refrigeration Compauy, Ltd.)

BYCULLA BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

"SYRUP BRAHMI"

Used with remarkable succe in Loss of Memory, Hysteri Epilepsy, Insanity, and Mental I angements. Removes hoarsenes and improves the voice, and as such is valuable to Singers and Speakers.

Price Ans. 12 per phial.

EXTRACT GULANCHA LIQ. Co.

Our Liquid extract of Gulancha with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF KALMEGHA is an excellent combination for Malarial fever at all its stages. It enriches blood, improves appetite, removes dropsy and Anaemia and all liver complaints.

Price Re. one a phial

EXTRACT KURCHI LIQ.

A specific for acute and chronic Dysentry, Used in conjunction with our LIQUID EXTRACT OF BAEL, it cures even the most obstinate cases.

Price Rs. 1-4 per phial.

'A QUA PTYCHOTIS CONC"

This wellknown preparation of ours is highly efficacious Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders.

Price Ans. Eight per phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTIC WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HYDERABAD) DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's registered office, Church Gate Street, Fort,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bakri-Id Holiday

THURSDAY, Oct. 21.

Trafalgar Day.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting at 3-10 p.m.
Fort Press Company, Annual General Meeting, Lower Colaba, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 22.

High Court, October vacation commences.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

A. K. VAKIL L.C.E., Railways and Waterworks Engineer; on October 20th 1914, at Mahableshwar, aged 52.

If modern medecine or science would from thy coffin awake thee
By inventing this forgotten art of Zoroaster's spiritual epoch
And confer a blessing on saddened hearts of humanity,
How eagerly, then, even from this distant city,
I would fly to thee for thy last wish, my last farewell to bid thee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps orders by Major E. T. Lambert Commanding.

COLABA, Oct. 19.

No. 901. Parades.—Thursday No. 1 Company will parade at Old Head Quarters at 7 a.m. for Dummy Loader Drill.
No. 902. Musketry.—Musketry Class Firing will be carried out on the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Saturday 23rd at 4 p.m. and on Sunday the 24th at 7 a.m.
No. 903. Leave.—No. 1542 Gunner Peel A. H. is granted leave from 20-10-15 to 10-11-15 both days inclusive.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be a Committee meeting of the Rifle Club at Head Quarters on Thursday evening the 21st instant at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,
October, 20.

241. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy.—
No. 8730 Vol. W. J. Divino.
No. 8731 Vol. A. M. DaCosta.
No. 8732 Vol. J. Faria.
No. 8733 Vol. S. Collins.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.

March.—Entry of the Gladiators ... Fucik
Overture.—Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Valse Lente.—Eternelle Folie ... Vazare Aga
Selection.—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Spanish Serenade.—La Paloma ... Hartmann
Melodies from The Marriage Market Jacobi
Two Step.—Puppchen ..... Gilbert

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s.s Maloja which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo arrived London on Monday the 18th instant. All well.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Malwa, with the outward Mails of the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Saturday next.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague occurred in the city on Monday. One attack and one death from small-pox were reported during the day, but cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 60 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 90 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1783, out of which three were found to be plague stricken.

A TAXI-CAB ACCIDENT

While taxi No. 1159 was going along the Queen's Road, at about 5-15 in the morning yesterday dashed into the rear part of victoria No. 354, greatly damaging it. The horse also fell on its knees. The accident is said to have happened on account of the Municipal lamps being extinguished at that time, and the victoria also had no lamps.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.

A Mahomedan mill-hand, named Ahmed Hassan, employed in the Kohinoor Mills, at Naigaum, while trying to catch hold of a rope which was hanging over a window on the fourth floor of the Mill on Monday evening, fell on the ground below and died on the spot.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Medical Association held yesterday at Ramchandralaya, Girgaum Road, it was resolved to hold a General Meeting of the graduates of the private medical colleges of Calcutta practising in the Bombay Presidency on the 30th and 31st instants with a view to protest against the Indan Medical (Bogus Degree) Bill recently introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and to send a representation to the Government of Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Out of 30 students, the following 20 students have successfully passed the Elementary Sanitary Examination held in October 1915:—

Mr. N. Subramany, Mr. Abdul Latif, Mr. K. C. Mehra, Mr. Rajaram Sayaji Erram, Mr. Suryaji Parsharam, Mr. Parsharam A. Patankar, Mr. Sunderlal N. Gunderia, Mr. Dinsha B. Dastur, Mr. Yakub Hasham Haji, Mr. N. F. Kazerani, Mr. Baba Saheb Imam Saheb, Mr. P. P. Badlani, Mr. S. M. Cooper, Mr. Chhotubhai K. Desai, Mr. P. Thanu Ayar, Mr. P. R. K. Charloo, Mr. M. E. Hoosein, Mr. Bhasker Trimbak Gupte, Mr. Ambalal K. Patel and Mr. T. S. Trimbak Sakkul.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHAIRMAN'S NOTE ON REVENUE RECEIPTS.

At a meeting of the Trustees held yesterday the following Note on the Revenue Receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1915, was submitted:—

The preparation of the Budget for 1915-16 presented unusual difficulties as the Trustees had to endeavour to forecast the probable effect of the War on the trade of Bombay. The satisfactory monsoon of 1914 together with the improved facilities for handling trade and the abnormal quantity of Indian produce available for export would, in ordinary years, have justified the expectation of a Revenue considerably in excess of any hitherto realised. On the other hand there was the prospect of a great stagnation of trade owing to the War. After making certain minor enhancements in the Dock charges the Trustees estimated for a gross revenue under all heads (excluding Special Receipts and the Surtax referred to below) of Rs. 1,03,28,301. In order to reduce the anticipated shortage of Revenue as compared with Expenditure, to an amount not largely in excess of that anticipated in the Financial Forecast the Trustees decided to impose a temporary Surtax on certain items of Revenue, by which it was estimated that an additional Rs. 11,14,935 would be realised, thus increasing the estimated gross revenue (excluding only Special Receipts) to Rs. 1,14,43,236.

The receipts for the half-year, exclusive of Surtax, show an increase of Rs. 5,42,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, but this includes Rs. 3,82,000 revenue derived from the Port Trust Railway which opened on 1st January 1915. The effect of the War on the commerce of the Port has vitiated all ordinary statistical comparisons and must be taken as the cause of the decline in those items of Revenue which shows a decrease.

Under Bunder Properties there was a small decline mainly attributable to decreases in Ground and Shed Rents on the Elphinstone Estate.

Under Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra docks there was an increase of Rs. 1,83,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

THE WORK OF "THE IDEAL SEMINARY"

The Fifth Foundation Day of the Ideal Seminary,—Free Night School,—was celebrated on Sunday, the 17th instant, at Gamdevi, under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman. There was a large gathering present including Messrs. R. B. Mantri, Devdhas, Rout, Pathare, Pradhan, Naik, L. N. Joshi, Suratkar and Professor Takakhave.

After prayer Prof. N. S. Takakhav made a short and interesting speech in which he pointed out that there are many free Night Schools conducted by various Leagues and Associations but the peculiarity of this Night School is that the members of the school themselves do the voluntary work of teaching after their whole day's work and fatigue in their offices.

After recitations and performances of dialogues by the boys, Mr. A. S. Dholeker, Hony. Secretary of the Seminary, gave a short address on the year's work. He said that the Seminary was started on the 10th of October, 1913, by some zealous youths, whose bosoms were fired with true patriotism, with the pure object of spreading "free education" among the masses,—with no capital with them to start their business but zeal and self-sacrifice. On the opening day of the Seminary there were only three students and there are now 67 students on the roll of all castes and communities. They range from cobblers and mill-hands to Brahmins and Christians. The Moral Class is one of the features of the Seminary. Drill Classes are also conducted once a week and at the same time practical hints are given to the students regarding the value of health and open air exercise. Drawing Classes are also conducted every Sunday. Lantern and other useful lectures are arranged often and the Library and Debating Society are managed unaided by students themselves. This year they had also opened a Music Class. All these classes are "free" and no fees are charged for them. They are all conducted by voluntary teachers.

Prizes were then awarded to the successful students in their Annual Examination.

Mr. B. G. Horniman spoke in high praise of what he described as the remarkable work the Seminary has been doing. He said it was remarkable that with little encouragement the Seminary had done so much. No political or social institution was doing better work than societies of this type. At the root of all political problems lay the education of the masses and everything would be achieved when the ignorance of the masses began to be removed by education. He quoted educational statistics of the leading countries of the world and said it was a reproach to them all that India occupied such a low position. It was a reproach to the Government, a reproach to Englishmen and a reproach to Indians, for the educated classes among Indians could do a great deal more than they did to encourage mass education. The work achieved by that Seminary by a few individuals of humble means was a striking indication of what might be achieved if all realised their duty to their less fortunate brethren as the conductors of that institution were doing.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

At the adjourned meeting held yesterday the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay resumed consideration of the Report of the Improvement Committee No. 2, dated the 10th September, 1915, re scheme No. 47, Parel Road, Northern Street Scheme.

The Chairman at the outset said he wanted to take up another item on the Agenda, which was very urgent. They could resume consideration of the Parel Road Scheme after that item had been disposed of.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola objected, saying they must finish the adjourned debate on the Parel Road Scheme before they could take up another item.

The Chairman said this item also was on the Agenda and so far as he knew there was no rule preventing them from adopting the procedure he had suggested. It related to the East Agripada Estate and was a matter of real urgency.

The matter mentioned by the Chairman was then taken in hand, and the Parel Road Scheme was next taken up.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, resuming his remarks, said the Chairman in the last paragraph of the summary had averred that the schemes he had put forward were precisely those that had been advocated by Mr. Harvey in 1901. Sir Ibrahim characterised this statement as absolutely incorrect. The fact was that Mr. Harvey was then dealing with the want of the Trust's resources and the points he was making out were that the improvement of insanitary areas was of primary and urgent necessity and that resources were to be found to deal with those areas urgently, but that if the Board had no adequate resources the work in schemes Nos. 1 and 2 which were ventilation schemes should be suspended, and that money should be devoted to the carrying out of improvement schemes. These were Mr. Harvey's recommendations, and what had the Trust done? During the last six years the Board had taken up only one improvement scheme. The East Agripada Scheme was submitted to Government during Mr. Dunn's time, and on his arrival the present Chairman considerably reduced the scope of that scheme. He (the speaker) did not think the Board was in a position to show anything substantial done in this direction. He repeated that what Mr. Harvey had laid great stress on, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, was the improvement of insanitary areas; but the Board had up to now done practically nothing to carry out those recommendations.

Sir Ibrahim further said he thought he had satisfactorily pointed out the inaccuracy of the statement that the Trust had been carrying out the very schemes that Mr. Harvey had advocated. Almost the whole of the Trust's resources were being hypothecated for a scheme which could by no stretch of imagination be described as urgently necessary or as essential for the sanitary welfare of the city.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES.

Sir Ibrahim next challenged the accuracy of the estimates of the cost of the Parel Road Scheme. Both the Committee and the Board had been repeatedly told that the cost of carrying out improvement schemes was prohibitive on the basis of total demolition and total reconstruction,—on the basis on which the Trust had hitherto carried out their schemes. The Chairman had often told them that the cost of the system in practice was wholly prohibitive and that some new scheme must be devised. They were all busy men and when the head of the Trust Executive after studying the question in all its aspects told them like that they naturally accepted that statement as conclusive, and they started on the scheme which was expected to obviate the danger of prohibitive cost. The Underia Street Scheme was the net result of trying to find out a new scheme. But he (the speaker) must satisfy himself before he could accept the accuracy of the statement made by the Chairman. That statement was absolutely unwarranted and unjustifiable and he (Sir Ibrahim) affirmed that the system of total demolition and total reconstruction was relatively the cheapest.

HEALTH OFFICER'S SUPPORT.

The Health Officer was with him, Sir Ibrahim continued, that improvement schemes should be drawn up promptly and forthwith undertaken. Dr. Turner in November, 1913, had said in the last paragraph of his Report that the schemes for the improvement of insanitary areas by the Trust should be urgently pressed. In the Administration Report for last year Dr. Turner had said, "During the year the question of improving insanitary areas unfit for human habitation was much discussed, but nothing done." That had been the greatest grievance of the city against the City Improvement Trust. For the last six years they had been doing nothing, but discussing.

Municipal Commissioner: We also have not done that.

Sir Ibrahim continuing said that he was not there to defend the Municipality. But the Improvement Trust also had not done anything in the way of improving insanitary areas. Even the Health Officer was blaming them for the dilatoriness of the Trust. The speaker here quoted from the Health Officer's Reports which had bearing on his points.

Dealing with the municipal contribution to the City Trust of ten lakhs of rupees per year and the financial condition of the Trust generally he said: The Improvement Trust regarded the revenue that they received from the acquisition of houses under the schemes as revenue outside that contributed by the city. That was a great fallacy. Who was giving credit to the Board for borrowing the money? It was the municipal contribution and the municipal guarantee. With that guarantee and with those resources the Trust borrowed the money. Thus in the actual work of carrying out the schemes, they acquired profits and then they said that they were their own profits. The reasons that they had put forward were not sound financially or economically. What right had they to regard that as revenue if that revenue was due entirely to the credit that had been given by the legislature on the strength of municipal funds? That was not their revenue. The profits in working out the whole scheme should be set against the losses that they had incurred.

Much had been made that the municipal contribution was very much less than it should be actually. If they had a correct system of keeping accounts they would have seen the proportion contributed by the Municipality and consequently what the actual losses on the schemes were.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned to 3 p.m. on Friday next.

ARMY Y. M. C. A. OF INDIA.

GOOD WORK BY NATIONAL EMERGENCY FUND.

The Honorary Treasurers of the Indian National Council, Y.M.C.A. desire to gratefully acknowledge the amounts contributed during the last three weeks toward the expenses of the second year of Association war work.

As is now well known, troops were sent from India last year to British East Africa, and others, later, to the Dardanelles. The Army Y. M. C. A. of India is being asked to send help to those two Forces.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O. writes "You and your Association seem to be truly hitting the nail on the head, and working for the good of our soldier lads one and all. I have watched the Y.M.C.A. procedure at many camps, and have found it exactly adapted to the wants of large numbers of young men temporarily away from homes and normal associations."

As the Army Y.M.C.A. is doing for the troops a unique service the Treasurers do not hesitate to appeal for stronger support. The original estimate for the current six months was Rs. 84,000 (for France, Mesopotamia and India.) If these two new and pressing calls are to be responded to, it will mean further expenditure.

Contributions may be sent to W. R. Gourlay Esq., I.C.S., 8, Government Place, Calcutta, or to Laurence Robertson, Esq., I.C.S., the Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY DABUL

After a religious service the annual general meeting took place, presided by Rev. Father J. N. Coutinho, Vicar of the Church of Dabul. The Secretary read the Report and accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1915. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,250-15-11 and the expenses to Rs. 6,890-4-4, leaving a balance in favour of the Society of Rs. 1,360-11-7. This good result, as the Report declares, was principally due to the large amount of donations, which the Society received during the latter half of the year, in response to a special appeal made to the public, as the Society had suffered a heavy deficit in the first six months. The Society records its warmest thanks to his Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, for the timely donation of Rs. 250 allotted to it, out of the W. I. Turf Club charities, as well as to the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament Committee, 1915, for a donation of Rs. 100.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA.

The students of Chikitsaka Samuha Schools observed the Dasara-day by holding a gathering in their Saraswati Hall on Sunday afternoon, to which the members of the Samuha and the guardians were invited. Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar, J. P., president of the Samuha, graced the occasion by his presence.

The proceedings opened with a song in praise of God. Then followed the report which stated among other things that the students have started a fund called the Chana-Fund with a view to help poor students.

In the singing competition among boys of Bombay schools held under the auspices of Mr. Nelson Fraser, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, a boy from the Chikitsaka Samuha A. V. School, named Master Nevrekar, carried off the first prize.

The report was followed by recitations and an English dialogue.

The president Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar after referring to the zealous work done by the teaching staff, addressed the students and concluded by announcing the present of a gold medal to Master Nevrekar by a donor who wants to remain *incognito*.

With the distribution of sweets, pan and attar, the proceedings terminated.

CRICKET AT YEROWDA.

YEROWDA CENTRAL PRISON CLUB V. AMMUNITION FACTORY C.C.

An interesting game was played at Yerowda on Sunday last which resulted in a win for the Ammunition Factory C. C. by 2 runs. Scores:—

YEROWDA CENTRAL PRISON CLUB.

Marshall (Captain), 7; Dowton, 0; Watson, 6; Beaumant, 1; De Sousa, 0; Fernandes, 12; Salvi, 28; Rege, 6; Kordee, 0; Mathew, 2; Nazar Ali (not out) 10; extras, 6; total 28.

AMMUNITION FACTORY. C. C.

A V. Correa (Captain), 35; Shanker Shivram, 13 Hanumant Nama, 9; Marooty, 9; Rama Luxuman, 1; Mungikar, 0; Kusha, 1; Chinti, 2; Peera, 0; Symons, 2; G. D'Souza (not out) 5; extras 3; total. 80.

CRICKET AT THANA.

A cricket match was played on Sunday at Thana between the Thana Catholic Cricket Club 'B' team and the Chuim Union Cricket Club Bandra which resulted in a win for the former by seven wickets and 9 runs. The Chuim Club scored 81 runs for the first innings and 28 runs in the second, to which the Thana Catholics replied with 48 runs for the first innings and 70 runs for 3 wickets in the second innings.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public is now-a-days fed with a new kind of logic. Because Mr. Badrudin Koor thinks one way, and some of his learned friends agree with him, the logical inference drawn for us is that "the consensus of opinion among the Bombay Muslims" is against, and therefore the Muslim League should not hold its sessions in Bombay this year. Before the unhappy incident over the invitation published by Mr. Jinnah, about a dozen letters appeared in the columns of your paper, all of them greatly deploring the schism among the Bombay Muslim leaders and advocating the session of the League being held in Bombay. Mr. Badrudin Koor's is the *first* letter (as far as my memory goes) of its kind *against* it. This is the "consensus" of public opinion. People with any claims to education have expressed over and again in favour. If *a few* equally enlightened disagree, the matter should not be given up. There cannot always be a unanimity of *opinions*. Mr. Badrudin Koor's overwhelming majority "consists of the opinions of the men in the street (to a large extent) who know next to nothing of the public questions of the day, it does not count. And what about the opinion of responsible leaders from other centres? Are they to be debarred from the liberty of going wherever they like because some of the Bombay Muslims do not want them?

Mr. Naziruddin has answered too well the much hackneyed plea of not embarrassing the Government. "We might as well give up eating and drinking and all other activities which are indispensable for one's sheer animal existence." Why do these people embarrass the Government by eating as much as they used to do before the war? They must save in order to export greater quantities of food-stuffs to Europe.

Mr. Badrudin Koor further says, "can it be seriously argued that the postponement of the sessions for one year will turn back the clock of the Muslim League? One year in the life-time of the seventy millions of the Indian Muslims is but the span of a minute." But does it not sometimes happen that a minute is more precious than a number of years? What would have happened if the Indian Expeditionary force had not arrived in France "just in time" to stem the dash of the Germans on Paris?" That hour was but a thousandth second in the life-time of thirty crores of Indians.

Mr. Badrudin Koor ends with a plea for patience, (as if we had none) which will go to win the hearts of our rulers" and the reward of which will be "a status and a dignity far higher and far nobler than what they ever conceived of or dreamt of." Did he remember, when he wrote this, the story of the "Driver and his cart" the wheels of which had got stuck in the mud? He could not have extricated the wheel if he had sat resignedly "trusting" God to do the work for him. Hence the proverb, "God helps those who help themselves." The English with their traditions of political struggles for liberty and justice will not extend their hands with sympathy, unless the Indians themselves make a united and determined demand. *Union* and *Determination* were the guiding principles of their struggles for liberty, justice and toleration. Their hearts will throb with sympathy when the same elements combine in India's struggles, for liberty and justice. The British Parliament will not come to Bombay Muslims, and say, "Here you are, we give you these rights and privileges, because you were patient (and did not work to merit it) during our times of trouble."

Let me quote in conclusion the following from a Madras Journal. "Let no mistaken ideas of loyalty hold them back from making demands, while the colonies are settling their terms. That would be foolishness—though a divine one perhaps—and would be *misunderstood*."

Are the Indian Mussulmans going to rejoice over the losses inflicted daily on the Kaiser and our own slow but sure victory in silence?—Yours, etc.,

"COMMONER."

Bombay, 19th Oct. 1915.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SITE.

VICEROY TO LAY THE FOUNDATION STONE.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 19.

Sir Harcourt Butler and the Hon. Mr. Sharp visited the Central Hindu College yesterday and inspected the building and play-grounds with a view to ascertain if there is sufficient accommodation to house the Hindu University provisionally before the construction of buildings at Nagwa. Later on in the day, there was a conference between the leading members of the Hindu University Society and Sir Harcourt Butler but the result of the conference is not yet known.

His Excellency the Viceroy has wired to the Hon. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya that he would be pleased to lay the foundation stone of the Hindu University on 4th February, 1916. But there is a general desire among the workers to have the foundation laid on the Basant Panchami which falls on 8th February and His Excellency will be requested to change the date, if convenient.

LATER.

UNIVERSITY TO BEGIN WORK IN 1917.

At the Conference that was held yesterday between Sir Harcourt Butler and promoters of Hindu University Society it was decided to drop the idea of starting the work of the Hindu University at once, because the existing buildings are much too inadequate for the purpose now. The Hindu University will come into existence about the year 1917, by which time it is hoped that the new buildings will have been constructed at Nagwa. Sir Harcourt Butler has contributed Rs. 500 and the Hon. Mr. Sharp Rs. 250 to the Hindu University funds.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis has received the following message from Captain Carter, I.M.S. commandant of the hospitalship Verala:—

"Verala has been equipped and is sailing to-morrow (13th). You have been extremely generous."

Captain Carter thanked the St. John Ambulance Association for the gift of a typewriter and medical comforts.

Dr. Monohar Lal Dhawn, of the Lahore Medical College, has been given a temporary commission in the Indian Medical Service which brings the total number of temporary commissions to one hundred and fifty-one.

The Jaipur State has acted prudently at such a critical time of famine and other troubles by handing over the management of Shikhawati in the capable hands of Mr. Mohomad Ahdusamad Khan the present Nazim, who is doing all that could be hoped for the protection and relief of the distressed among men and cattle in the State.

It is reported from Krishnagar that up to now 19 persons have been arrested in connection with the Shibpur dacoity. Besides the nine persons whose arrest has already been reported three others from Basirhat and three arrested in Calcutta and two in Barrackpur have been taken there and are confined in the Krishnagar Jail.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Bori Bunder contemporary seems to out-Chamberiain Chamberlain himself. It is not disposed to attach the 'slightest' importance to the deputation unless some of its irrelevant questions are first answered and holds that the question should have been first moved in India and that the deputation should not have gone behind the back of the Government of India. It is difficult to argue with a paper which takes such a perverse view. The Government of India Resolution cannot be obviously admitted as the last word on the subject. But judged even by that standard, Government have failed in their duty by female education. So far as special efforts are concerned, Government have done next to nothing. The Government of India has laid down that the services of women should be more freely enlisted for inspection and instruction. Now, how many of the 1,269 primary girls' schools in the Bombay Presidency are staffed with women teachers? Why are there no inspectresses of girls' schools in the Central and Southern divisions? Then why are not Indian women appointed as lady superintendents and inspectresses in these days when any number of Indian lady graduates are available? The appointment of Indian women is necessary in order that they may work as missionaries and spread the casuse of female education. The curriculum of the girls' schools blindly follows that of boys' schools and they are dominated by examinations. The Hon. Mr. Sharp observes:—It is to be feared that there is some danger of the girls' curriculum becoming over-crowded, as attempts are made to combine the teaching of feminine accomplishments with the Matriculation subjects. It is quite absurd to say that any prejudices exist now against female education. Whatever might have been the circumstances in the olden days, to-day there is a growing demand for female education. In these circumstances, the influential deputation that waited upon Mr. Chamberlain to urge the importance of improving the means for female education in India and the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter was quite right in doing so. It is urged as a grievance that the deputation waited on the Secretary of State instead of approaching through the proper channel. We are pretty familar with the expression, which means only an interminable delay. The theory was thrown to the winds, when the Secretary of State received the Congress Deputation direct. These deputations see the Secretary of State because he is the man to lay down the policy, to sanction the schemes and expenditure and to apply pressure when there has been slackness as in the present case.

Economy is to be welcomed not only in times of war, but also in peace. But when England requires every morning four and a half crores of rupees, can a few lakhs here and there on questions vitally affecting the future of the country, like education and sanitation, in any way adversely affect the war? Are all questions to be postponed till the conclucion of the war? Then what of Double Bhatta to Civilians in Sind? Has the Bombay Government given up its sojourn on the hills twice a year? What about special allowances to the Civilians because they are disappointed in their expectations? Did not Lord Hardinge give away ten lakhs to Calcutta students for hostels in the midst of war? If economy is the point, why are posts in the educational Service being hurriedly filled up by European professors?

It is easy to multiply these questions *ad infinitum*. The question of finances is only an excuse to delay matters. War or no war, it has been trotted out, off and on. If Government mean to do anything, they can. It is for them to find the means. If necessary, India is willing to tax itself, if the money accruing is to be spent on education and sanitation.—Yours, etc.

EDUCATION.

LUCKY DATE SALES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, 19.

Further enquiries regarding lucky date (forward) sales held yesterday show that in connection with Manchester goods not less than ten thousand bales were contracted. This in comparison with other years does not compare favourably barring the recent few years when Swadeshi movement was in the zenith.

Pandit Indranarayan Dvivedi, a Zemindar of the Allahabad District, who is also an astronomer of respectable attainments and former editor of a vernacular magazine, was to day approached by some officials of the Criminal Investigation Department and asked to accompany them to Benares.

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REWARD OF Rs. 50.

Prof. Ramamurti's spaniel dark-brown dog with white line in chest was robbed by somebody on 21st Sept. 1915, at Kolhapur (Kolhapur State). Anybody finding out the dog will be rewarded Rs. 50. Information given to Kolhapur Police on the same day.

MANAGER,
Prof. Ramamurti's Troupe.
Satara, 18th Oct. 1915. 2085

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Wednesday, Oct 20, 1915.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

It is to be sincerely hoped that after the excellent exposition of the Municipal Commissioner at Monday's meeting of the Corporation, which Mr. Wacha so well and entertainingly amplified, there will be no hesitation on the part of the majority of the Corporation in adopting the Report of the Committee on the subject of the appointment of a deputy municipal commissioner. The Report points out why there is every reason for the Corporation to avail themselves of the provision in the Act on emergent occasions only and then for a temporary period. The provision is most wholesome and to no small extent accentuates the foresight and wisdom of Lord Reay's government, which gave the city what it justly regards as its Magna Charta. Such a charter of civic liberty ought to be reverentially maintained and not trifled with at the behest of anybody or everybody. The charter is a permanent institution while the Corporation is a changing body. A great danger lurks in frequent innovations hastily considered. There may be matters of executive details, which may be altered when necessity arises to meet fresh requirements for the city's sanitary, financial or general welfare. But, as far as the broad principles of the municipal constitution are concerned, the greatest care and circumspection are highly essential in any attempt at change. It is a most fortunate circumstance for that body that the great civic charter has hitherto been so rigidly preserved, owing chiefly, and we say this without exaggeration, to the jealousy with which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, has guarded it, supported by the oldest members, who are fully conversant with the history of how the charter was won.

It is to be feared that in this matter of the proposal for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has displayed less than his usual circumspection and sagacity and we regret to find him in opposition to the Report of the Committee. His speech in support of his amendment to make the appointment a tentative measure for two years, was hardly convincing. But we are glad that in his speech the Commissioner was able to put the true issue before the Corporation in the most illuminating way. In the first place he did not think that the work he was daily undergoing was overtaxing or such that a commissioner, fully conscious of his responsibility and above all endowed with ordinary energy and ability, could not accomplish. That gave the go-bye to the oft-repeated statement that the Commissioner is overtaxed with work. But Mr. Cadell took the opportunity to differentiate between the mere routine work or official drudgery, and the work which demands considerable serious thinking. What he urged was that the Commissioner should be relieved of a part of that routine work, so as to leave him a free hand and fair leisure to think out large municipal problems, which are still needed to place the city on a progressive basis. The drudgery of routine work is so great that this, by far the most important part of the work of a conscientious and fairly progressive Commissioner, is neglected. There is too much of the hard work of a municipal head clerkship and too little time for municipal statemanship and what is wanted for a great and growing city is such statesmanship, signifying full and serious consideration of large municipal problems. When he ought to be thinking out and preparing important measures for the greater welfare of the city in the future, he has to confine himself to office routine work. To remedy this state of affairs, Mr. Cadell rightly thinks that an assistant, properly qualified, to relieve him of a part of such work, would be welcome. And so far it seems to us, therefore, that the recommendations made by the Committee in their Report are all that could be desired. The responsibility, moreover, of the Commissioner, cannot be divided.

There are grave dangers involved in the appointment of a deputy municipal commissioner, which have not yet been sufficiently realised. Anyhow, it is proof conclusive that during the 26 years of the operation of the present Municipal Act there have only been two occasions on which a temporary appointment was made. Mr. (now Sir James) Du Boulay was appointed for two years during the eventful period of the first outbreak of the plague. And only a few years ago Mr. Crerar was appointed for three months during the Royal Visit of 1911. It is desirable that an appointment of a temporary character should similarly be reserved in future for grave emergencies. And the best, most practical, and really businesslike permanent remedy of an effectual character for the present state of things lies in providing the Commissioner with a competent assistant to whom he can relegate such of his duties as he thinks fit for purposes of better efficiency. There is, no doubt, that the more a commissioner becomes a *"thinking* machine" the greater will be the benefits he will be able to confer on the city. There can be no denying this fact and we trust that this important view of the chief function of a city aedile will command the attention and respect of the Corporation when the Report comes to be finally adopted.

THE GERM OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There is no sadder chapter in the history of modern India than the slow and complete destruction of the corporate village life associated with the old system of village Panchayets. For the village constitutes the germ out of which a healthy and vigorous fabric of local self-government can grow. The comprehensive and fairly liberal Resolution, which the Madras Government have now issued on the question of village Panchayets, will be welcomed by all those who are interested in the development of self-government in the country. The Resolution is based on a true recognition of the right lines on which such development should proceed. For, though, in the Madras Presidency, the old system has lingered in a greatly modified and imperfect form, namely, as an artificial grouping of two or more villages without any element of solidarity, the Government of Madras have rightly come to the conclusion that a Panchayet should consist of only one revenue village. An ideal Panchayet would, of course, be perfectly autonomous and self-contained in character,—though forming part of a higher organization of self-government, namely, the autonomous Local Board. It is satisfactory that the Government of Madras aim at realizing this ideal, for the most important feature of their Resolution is that not only are they prepared, subject to the provisions of the Local Boards Act, to give the Panchayets a free hand in raising taxes on any scale they wish, but also in spending the money thus obtained on different items they may choose. We trust that the Government will see that the Local Boards Act does not tend to restrict this essential right. Further, the Resolution recognises that the sphere of action of the existing unions, covering most of the objects of primary importance to the well-being of a village, is capable of considerable extension. The extension should mean that the Panchayets would possess complete civil and criminal jurisdiction and would look after the health, education and other needs of the villages, and, moreover, would be authorized to arbitrate in disputes with a view to checking litigation. The Government Resolution is silent regarding this, though we have no doubt that these powers are implied in the constitution foreshadowed.

But no reform in this matter can be real unless the personnel of the Panchayet is such as to make it an independent corporate body. And it is in this respect that we find the scheme formulated by the Madras Government to be one which is not calculated to fulfill the ideal. It is, indeed, satisfactory that they are prepared to make competition more popular by introducing a system of informal election. The scheme proposes the formation of Panchayets in all villages with a population of more than 3,000 souls, composed of elected members with the village headman as the ex-officio member. But in a village it is always the headman who is the spokesman of the people and under any system he will be the executive head of the village. And it is obvious that until he is responsible to the members of the Panchayet and, through them, to the villagers and is not made to receive and obey orders from the superior officers of Government,—as he presumably must do if he is to be nominated by Government,—no scheme of village Panchayets can be said to be satisfactory. Nor is the halting policy adopted in the case of the smaller villages, who are to have informal kind of Panchayets to be formed on a voluntary basis, at all satisfactory. For one might well be inclined to believe that it is in these smaller villages, where the feeling of solidarity is stronger, that any system of self-government is likely to have the greater chance of success. Nevertheless, the policy outlined in the Resolution is commendable and the Madras Government deserve to be congratulated on deciding to take a step in advance which, though imperfect is distinctly liberal But this need not cause us to lose sight of the fact that the village Panchayet is indigenous and in full consonance with the traditions and ingrained habits of the people. Prior to its gradual disappearance under British rule, the village formed the chief and persistent self-governing unit. Its charactistic features had been handed down with remarkable pertinacity from a distant past and it impressed itself on the imagination of many reflective observers of Indian social polity. Thus Lord Metcalfe, while describing their constitution, observed in 1830,

> this union of the village communities, each one forming a separate little State in itself, has, I believe, contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people of India through all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered and is in a high degree conducive to their happiness and to the enjoyment of a great portion of freedom and independence.

The question of the revival of this system was mooted before the Decentralization Commission and was fully inquired into by them. The conclusion at which they arrived was that "it was most desirable to constitute and develop village Panchayets for the administration of certain local affairs within the village." They gave a broad outline of the constitution of such Panchayets suggesting that the headman of the village should be ex-officio chairman and other members should be elected informally. They expressed themselves in favour of investing the Panchayets with powers more or less similar to those we have already referred to. Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State, in his famous Reform Dispatch, in expressing a similar view wrote, "the village has been the fundamental and indestructable unit of the social system surviving the downfall of dynasty after dynasty. I desire your Excellency to consider the best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village the starting point of public life." The Government of India in their Resolution of April last while agreeing with the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission have left the question to the discretion of the various Provincial Governments.

We have dwelt at length on the subject, because the Government of Bombay have not yet moved in the matter of enunciating "a policy that would make the village the starting point of public life." They have indeed recently appointed a Committee "to consider and report on the question of the extension of the principles of local self-government in regard to local boards." But the sphere of its activity is limited, for the root question of village organisation has been left out of consideration. Any adjustments and changes which may be decided upon as a result of the recommendations of the Committee will, therefore, have to be disturbed when the question of having a smaller autonomous unit comes up for consideration,—as it should have done long before now. The subject of village organisation and local boards is so closely inter-related that it is obvious that any deliberation in respect of their respective financial and administrative functions should have been taken in hand simultaneously, if the whole fabric of local self-government is to be placed on a stable basis. We trust, therefore, that the Government of Bombay will see that the Committee of Local Boards is asked to include the question of reviving the village Panchayets in its deliberations.

Notes of the Day.

The Cabinet and Conscription.

We still continue to think it probable that Sir Edward Carson's resignation is connected with inability to agree with the Cabinet as to what shall be done with the Home Rule Act. But it is possible, of course, that it is due to disapproval of the failure to introduce compulsory service. If the report that Mr. Winston Churchill is also leaving the Government is true then it may be that there is really going to be a general break-up on the question of compulsion. Mr. Churchill has been, as our readers know, one of the staunchest advocates of the immediate introduction of a compulsory system, and if he has resigned we may take it that the Cabinet has decided to stick to voluntaryism, which will come as rather a surprise, just when we had been led to believe that the voluntaryists in the Cabinet were giving way, and even Trade Union leaders are passing resolutions recognising the need for giving in if it becomes clear that voluntary recruiting has exhausted itself. But the "Daily Chronicle" report is, after all, not very convincing It is hardly likely that Mr. Churchill is going to join his regiment, whichever one of the several in which he has served is meant. His last regiment was the 21st Lancers and he left it as subaltern.

Ireland and Conscription.

In connection with the question of compulsion there has been a good deal of discussion regarding the position of Ireland should it be decided upon, the opponents of conscription in that country holding that under the Home Rule treaty Ireland should be left to decide for herself. An Irish correspondent writes to the "New Statesman":—

> Before necessity arises the Irish party and its supporters will scarcely assert the right of Ireland to differential treatment; by the treaty they have accepted, the Home Rule Act, the United Kingdom is a single unit for matters of defence. Of course, Mr. Redmond's critics cry out that he is preparing a loop-hole for another "betrayal of Ireland"; that in the event of English opinion being converted to conscripton he will wish Ireland to come under the sheme; it is certainly true that the Irish leader has discouraged the idea of organised opposition to the principle in itself. So long, however, as he has strong allies in England, Mr. Redmond will be strongly anti-conscriptonist. He must certainly pray that England may not be converted; for though, as is generally believed by his followers, he could obtain a large measure of exemption for this country, the fact of Nationalist Ireland having stood out whilst the Unionist counties had come in (they would insist upon it) would severely handicap the Home Rule cause when Ulster's claims come to be reconsidered in the Amending Bill.

India and the War

Those who judge efforts only on material considerations may, perhaps, say with some show of reason that India's contribution in money to the prosecution of the war is inadequate in view of the colossal daily expenditure. But to such critics Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, gave an effective reply in the course of the speech he made the other day in Karachi. "I must," he said, "in the first place dissent entirely from the statement that India has made no direct monetary contributions towards the cost of carrying on the war. We have made a very considerable contribution by defraying the normal cost of the large Indian expeditionary forces that have been sent to fight the battles of the Empire in various continents. It must be remembered that while we still pay for these troops we have for the time no lien on their services." Besides we shall contribute seven million and probably more during 1914-15 and 1915-16 to the Home Government in this war.

India's Greatest Service.

But more than this, Sir William Meyer did well to emphasize the greatest service of India. "India" he said, "has contributed things far more valuable than money,—200,000 trained soldiers and vast supplies of munitions of war of all kinds. I have no sympathy, therefore, with any one who belittles the part that India is taking in the present conflict." Sir William Meyer also rightly deprecated, in view of the present financial situation in the country, the suggestion that India should raise a large national war loan. For, as he pointed out a considerable amount of money has already been contributed to the last war loan by individuals in India and no doubt the next one will call forth a similar response. But the lending capacities of India are limited and the present financial year is estimated to close with a heavy deficit. Therefore "the best way in which" as Sir William Meyer concluded, "she can render further help is to be prosperous and contented internally and to rely as far as possible on her own resources financially."

Two Dangerous Practices.

An accident which occurred in the early hours of yesterday morning in Queen's Road suggests two reforms that are urgently needed in the interests of the public safety. One is that the Municipality should cease the present practice of extinguishing the street lights before it is actually daylight, and the other is that horse-drawn vehicles should either be compelled to carry rear-lights or to make their side lights more conspicuous from the rear view. And, in the meanwhile, a little more vigilance might be exercised by the police in seeing that horse-drawn and bullock-drawn vehicles do not extinguish their lights in the early hours of the morning, while it is yet dark. This is a common custom with the economically minded hackney-victoria driver, but he is not alone in following this dangerous practice, as people who have to be out at such hours can testify. In the accident to which we have referred a taxi drove into the back of a victoria at five o'clock in the morning, the road being in complete darkness and the victoria being without lights. It is a wonder that accidents of this sort do not more frequently occur, and it is also a miracle that on this occasion the results were not of a more serious character.

Official and Personal

Hafiz Muhamad Abdul Rahim, the well-known Congress man of Aligarh, who presided over the Benares Session of the United Provinces Political Conference, is a candidate for election to the United Provinces Legislative Council by the Agra-Meerut Moslem Electorate.

Mr. Justice Chamier will not rejoin the Allahabad High Court when it re-opens after the vacation. He will be employed on special duty in connection with the constitution of the new Patna High Court. In the temporary vacancy thus caused, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to appoint Mr. Walsh, K.C., to act as Judge of the High Court.

FIFTH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS AT BROACH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SURAT, Oct. 19.

Efforts are being made to hold the 5th Bombay Presidency Educational Conference at Broach with success. The 6th and 7th of November are fixed for the Conference, which will meet in the Shapurji Hall or a Mandap will be erected near the railway station.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is difficult to write dispassionately regarding the shabby treatment meted out to Anglo-Indians by the Government of India by their refusal to render to this large and growing community that measure of equity and justice that is expected of them and that is willingly and freely accorded to all other classes or races subject to the King. More than this, it is extremely difficult to divine why the Government of India refused to give to the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott the reason why the Imperial dictum was against the formation of Anglo-Indian regiments. It is, to my certain knowledge, absolutely unprecedented that a reason is not assigned when a reply is given in the Council of the Government of India. What is the reason for the refusal to give a direct reply to this important question which has recently been absorbing the attention of the Anglo-Indian community throughout India, and the earnest consideration of certain leading gentlemen who have espoused their cause in all the large towns of this great dependency? Who will vouchsafe a reply? Surely the Government cannot be afraid to commit themselves to any definite statement for fear of adverse criticism. My humble advice to the Government of India is, that reticence is quite out of place. They should fearlessly state the plain reason. In addition to this rank injustice of a refusal to sanction the formation of Anglo-Indian regiments, the Government of India have, by way of administering a sop, promulgated the wonderful decision that a certain scheme is on foot whereby the community will be in a position to render great service to India and his Majesty the King. Here again the closest secrecy has been observed for the great scheme, whatever may be its possibilities and potentialities has not been unfolded. On the other hand not a word or a hint has been given as to what it is, or is likely to be, by which the community are eventually (most probably when the war is over) to win such glory and renown as will make their fame resound from one end of India to the other. A bright and glorious prospect this, indeed, the actual realisation of which will always remain a far-off anticipation and nothing more. I don't usually pose as a prophet, but I am fairly confident that as the community in question has so often been considerably unsolved by vain promises, that I am quite prepared to hazard a guess that the present one will never go beyond the embryonic stage. And the perfectly legitimate aspiration of the Anglo-Indians to fight for, their King and country, as soldiers of the King will end in smoke. Out with the reason I say and let the whole world know why the Anglo-Indian community is deprived of the privilege that is willingly and freely, given to every race subject of the King. Lord Kitchener is desperately crying out for more men. Does he know that they can be found in India to-day, but cannot,—for no reason given,—get to the place where Kitchener wants every available man to be.—Yours, etc.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT VRANYA.

BULGARIANS REPULSED EVERYWHERE

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES AROUND BELGRADE.

BRITISH GAS ATTACK.

TRADE UNIONS AND COMPULSION.

RUSSIANS STEADILY SWEEPING WESTWARD.

Bulgarian attacks on the Nish-Uskub railway continue. There is severe fighting at Vranya, but at Zibeftche the Bulgars have been repulsed.

A telegram from Nish states that hitherto Bulgarians have captured a few weakly defended positions in the region of Pirot, but have been repulsed at many other points.

Austro-Germans have attacked Serbian positions on the Save and around Belgrade six times, but have everywhere been repulsed with heavy losses.

The French repulsed three German attacks eastward of Souchez and everywhere the enemy's attempted movement northward of Verdun was also repulsed.

Further Russian successes are announced resulting in the capture of a number of villages at various points on the front, with 3,300 prisoners and many machine guns. Fierce fighting has occurred East of Vilna, where the Germans were dislodged from their positions with enormous losses.

Sir E. Carson has resigned his office of Attorney-General from the Cabinet.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that General von Mackensen has demanded reinforcements.

General Sir Ian Hamilton is proceeding to England from the Dardanelles to make a report, and is succeeded by General Sir Charles Monro.

Rumours of impending Cabinet changes are current. Mr. Churchill, it is reported, is joining his regiment and proceeds to the front.

The Trade Union Recruiting Rally at Birmingham has unanimously resolved that if recruiting be unsatisfactory it would be impossible to oppose compulsion.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT VRANYA.

BULGARIANS BEATEN BACK.

GERMANS REPULSED EAST OF SOUCHEZ.

ATTACKS ON NISH-USKUB RAILWAY.

EXCELLENT MORALE OF SERBIAN TROOPS.

BULGARS REPULSED AT ZIBEFTCHE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Oct. 18.

It is officially stated that Bulgarian attacks on the Nish-Uskub railway continue. There is severe fighting at Vranya, but at Zibeftche the Bulgars have been repulsed.

German officers are in command all along the line. The morale of the Serbian troops is excellent.

A telegram received in Paris from Nish states that hitherto the Bulgarians have captured a few weakly defended positions in the region of Pirot, but have been repulsed at many other points.

The Austro-Germans have attacked the Serbian positions on the Save and around Belgrade six times, but have everywhere been repulsed with heavy losses.

SERBS DECIMATE BAVARIAN REGIMENTS.

AUSTRIAN GENERALISSIMO'S DESPERATE APPEAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Central News" Paris correspondent mentions a Nish telegram, which stated that the Serbs decimated the Bavarian regiments in the Semendria sector and intercepted a wireless from the Austrian generalissimo to General von Mackensen stating, "impossible to accomplish my task unless you send large reinforcements immediately."

BULGARIANS DISAPPOINTED WITH GERMAN HELP.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says that it appears the Bulgarians are disappointed with the strength of the German forces.

The "Petit Parisien's" Bucharest correspondent says the Serbians attempted to occupy Vidin in order to prevent Austria supplying Bulgaria with munitions and to turn the flank of the force approaching the Timok.

M. DELCASSE'S RESIGNATION.

M. VIVIANI'S ASSURANCE TO SIR E. GREY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

M. Viviani has telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey with reference to M. Delcasse's resignation affirming emphatically that the French Government intends to pursue without any modification the policy which has hitherto happily bound the two Governments.

Sir Edward Grey replied assuring France of our continued steadfast co-operation which has only been strengthened by the events of the past year and the combined heroism of the French and the British troops fighting side by side in the same great cause.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

GOOD NEWS FROM WEST AND EAST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated October 18:—

Both the French and the Russians have advanced slightly. The French recaptured the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf and a fort in the Vosges and extended the positions near Givenchy and also repulsed strong attacks in the Vosges and Souchez. Aeroplanes bombarded the Treves and Metz stations.

The Russians report severe fighting near the railway, 21 miles south of Riga. Persistent enemy attacks north-west of Dvinsk were repulsed in the lake district to the south. The Russians have progressed and on the Styr captured many trenches.

The Russian War Minister states that the Russian position can now improve, thanks to many resources in men, to the labour of all for the Army and Allies, and in military supplies.

BRITISH ATTACK WITH GAS.

A VIVID NARRATIVE.

HOW AN INFANTRY CHARGE WAS LED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters sends a description of the British attack with gas on October 13th, which he witnessed from an eminence close behind the trenches.

He says that beyond the area where the massed batteries were pouring a concentrated fire into German positions was a land of desolation, where troops, hidden in trenches, were awaiting the whistle to leap from the parapets. The horizon was a mass of smoke, constantly changing colour, white, yellow and black, sometimes pinkish. Suddenly from the left of the British lines came a cloud of yellowish smoke creeping towards the opposite line, closely followed by a broad finger of white vapour which widened as it advanced and spread over the yellow cloud, forming it into an opaque mist which gradually enveloped the German trenches in a dense fog.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS INITIATED.

When it was first noticed it looked like a big ball of cotton wool, poised a few feet above the plain, then as the wind caught it, it assumed the aspect of a gigantic funnel tilted towards the enemy. More smoke rolled up from the same spot as though someone were blowing puffs from a huge invisible pipe. It was heavier and more bewildering than a London fog. Occasionally when the vapour lifted, one had glimpses of figures darting backwards and forwards across space between trenches. These were apparently bomb-throwers. Then there was a momentary flash of a mass of men appearing to spring from the empty plain and sink back again in a new place, enfolded in a curtain of smoke.

This was all one could hope to see of an infantry charge in this war.

TRADE UNIONS AND COMPULSION.

ACCEPTANCE OF PRINCIPLE AT BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Trade Union Recruiting Rally at Birmingham enthusiastically passed a resolution to the effect that it is impossible to oppose compulsion if recruiting is unsatisfactory.

Speaking at Hull, Sir Eric Swayne, Director of Recruiting in Northern Command said that the war would not finish soon. Great Britain must have three million men by spring to make Germany realise the uselessness of continuing the war.

SINGLE YOUNG MEN TO BE RECRUITED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent wires:—

It is announced that recruiting campaigners will direct special efforts to single young men.

RUMOURS OF CABINET CHANGES.

MR. CHURCHILL FOR THE FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The "Daily Chronicle," discussing rumours of impending Cabinet changes, says it is reported that Mr. Churchill intends to join his regiment and go to the front.

SIR E. CARSON RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir Edward Carson has resigned.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

PROCEEDING HOME TO MAKE A REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Press Bureau announces that General Sir Charles Monro has been appointed to command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report.

Lieutenant-General Birdwood has been appointed temporarily to command the Force pending General Monro's arrival.

EFFECTIVE FRENCH BATTERIES.

SPLENDID WORK ON WHOLE FRONT.

GERMANS ROUTED THRICE EAST OF SOUCHEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 18.

A communiqué states that the French batteries have performed the most effective work on the whole front. We completely repulsed three German attacks eastward of Souchez and also repulsed everywhere the attempted movement northward of Verdun.

VIGOROUS CURTAIN OF FIRE.

THREATENED ATTACK WARDED OFF.

Paris, Oct. 19.

The communiqué says:—The enemy after a violent bombardment massed troops in the trenches near Souchez, but our vigorous curtain of fire prevented the threatened attack.

An artillery duel in our favour occurred south of the Somme on the left of the Aisne and in Champagne.

Lively grenade fighting took place in the Voses on the crests of Scharatzmaennele.

There was lovlent cannonading in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

CONTEMPLATED DESPATCH OF 150,000 TROOPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 18th October:—

An important Italian politician states prior to Signor Salandra's visit to the front Italy adopted the principle of aiding Servia to prevent the junction of Teutons and Bulgars. Only technical and financial questions remained unsettled. An Italian force, probably 150,000 strong, is going to a point where it may have a decisive effect on the Balkan campaign.

GERMANS TURNED OUT OF LINE NEAR BELGRADE.

The Bukharest correspondent of the "Matin" recounts several Servian successes including the turning of Germans out of the line near Belgrade and the capture of four German guns between Mlava and Emarava.

He adds Bulgarian regiment mutinied at at Kadilogatz and was annihilated by the rest of its division.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Italy has declared war on Bulgaria.

OUTRAGE IN CHINA.

PROMINENT OFFICIAL MORTALLY WOUNDED.

TOKIO, Oct. 18.

Changshili a prominent supporter of Yuanshikai and Chinese Monarchy has been shot and mortally wounded by a young Chinaman.

ACUTE FOOD DISTRESS IN HUNGARY.

BURGOMASTER OF LINZ MOBBED BY WOMEN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

The "Civil and Military Gazett'e" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent states a message received indirectly from Warsaw states that people are daily found dead in the streets from starvation. The Municipal Relief Committee is unable to cope with the distress. Representatives of leading Hungarian cities, excluding Budapest, will, on the 19th instant, discuss the measures for dealing with the distress in Hungary. Food riots have already occurred.

The women at Linz dragged the Burgomaster to Stahattlter demanding steps to be taken to procure foodstuffs.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

FIERCE FIGHTING EAST OF VILNA.

GERMANS DISLODGED WITH ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.

The communiqué records further Russian successes resulting in the capture of a number of villages at various points on the front, with altogether 3,300 prisoners and many machine-guns.

The communiqué says that very fierce fighting has occurred between lakes Dermen and Drisviaty east of Vilna, where the Germans were dislodged with enormous losses from positions on the southern shore of Drisviaty. Other villages stormed by the Russians were on the Upper Niemen and south Pripet rivers and on the Styr.

ENEMY'S WINTER DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

TO MAKE ONE FINAL EFFORT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 18th October:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says the Germans have begun preparations for the winter detensive, constructing a triple line of fortikcations in various places west of the Dwinsk meridian, concrete works and comfortable underground quarters.

Field railways in the rear have already been completed west and south of Riga in the neighbourhood of Mitau and west and south-east of Dwinsk but a final effort will be made before the winter to reach the coast on the gulf of Riga and take Dwinsk.

The Russians meanwhile are steadily sweeping westward from the lakes southward of Dwinsk. Throughout the northern portion of the front events are now dictated by the Russian moves. Russian warships have destroyed the attempts to fortify within ten miles of the coast.

EFFECT OF BRITISH SUBMARINE RAID

The sinking of five German transports and the forcing of a sixth ashore by British submarines show what useful work these craft are doing in the Baltic and how seriously they are interfering with the despatch of reinforcements and supplies by the sea to the German line in the Dwinsk region.

Officer prisoners are reported to be more despondent than privates. One recently remarked:—We shall never get out of Russia again!"

UNITED RUSSIA.

The "Petit Parisilan's" Petrograd correspondent quotes M. Polivanoff as stating that the past month's labour of the whole Russian people is having such results that it is not to be supposed the enemy will continue to advance. If they do, it must be at a price far outweighing the value of their successes. Germany will learn that when Russia is unanimous, as she is to-day, no one on earth can beat her.

GERMAN GENERAL'S DEMAND.

It is learned in diplomatic circles that General von Mackenson has demanded reinforcements.

ILLNESS OF DR. W. G. GRACE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Dr. W. G. Grace as had a seizure which affects his speech. Doctors, however, are hopeful that he will make a speedy recovery.

AUSTRALIAN TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TROOPS.

The Secretary of State for India has communicated for publication a letter addressed to him by Private H. Arthur Browett, 3rd Field Ambulance, Australian Army Medical Corps, now in Woodcote Park Hospital, Epsom. Private Browett says:—

I feel it my duty, only as a private, to write and tell you of the splendid assistance your ambulance gave our medical corps on more than one occasion.

All Australians were fascinated by the cool work done by the (14th Mountain) Battery which aided us so much, and stirred us to feeling which words cannot convey by the loyal help they gave us when we were in need of it.

There was a fine exhibition of true Empire spirit around the camp fire—we would collect sticks for a fire, and they would make chupatee (?) cakes, and I can tell you that in that valley of death those cakes with jam between then went well.

I wish you to know that wherever we meet those grand and game soldiers of India, Australians will extend an open hand of binding friendship.

Mr. Chamberlian says in his reply that he has received with high appreciation this fresh indication of the spirit which animates his Majesty's Indian troops, and of the mutual help rendered by the various forces of the Empire in the present struggle.

SINKING OF AMIRAL HAMELIN.

A DESPICABLE OUTRAGE.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MARSEILLES, Oct. 18.

A Tunisian mailboat has arrived with the survivors of the steamer, Amiral Hamelin, recently torpedoed in the Mediteranean when fifty persons were drowned and thirty injured.

FORTY SHELLS STRUCK THE STEAMER.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

The sinking of the Amiral Hamelin was a despicable outrage. The submarines fired without warning and afterwards over forty shells struck the steamer while the passengers and crew were taking to boats. The noise of the firing brought a French destroyer and a British hospitalship to the scene but the submarine sank the Amiral Hamelin with two torpedoes before disappearing.

RUSSIA'S MUNITIONS.

SUPPLY INCREASED SIX-FOLD IN SIX MONTHS.

M. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, who arrived in Paris in mail week to examine the financial situation with M. Ribot, speaking to a Paris journalist, said:

"Our financial co-operation in this war is as important as the military and industrial co-operation. The harmony between the Allies which is manifesting itself more strongly every day, is shown by the sending of French mechanics to Russia, who are rendering great service over there. Again it is shown in the fact that a number of your factories are working for our Government. My personal mission consists in studying, together with M. Ribot and Mr. McKenna, purely financial questions and particularly that of the exchange.

"I am convinced of the necessity of encouraging exports, but in the present circumstances Russia is unfortunately not well situated with regard to the exportation of her principal sources of wealth—cereals and naphtha. All our attention has to be given to this serious question, and one may hope that in the near future serious progress wil take place through a more active co-operation of the Allies."

With regard to the supply of cannons and munitions, the Minister said this trouble had been felt not only in Russia, but by all the Allies. Now Russia, like France and Great Britain, was doing her best to repair the errors of the past and make up for lost time. "I can only say now," he remarked, "that the production of ammunition has increased sixfold in six months."

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.

The Minister added that the number of workmen had decreased from 200,000 to 160,000 between the end of June, 1914, and the end of June, 1915, but this phenomenon had been remarked in all the Allied countries at the beginning of the war, and a remedy had now been found for it. The production of coal also diminished. The Government had now given definite orders that all labour required by mines, factories, and workshops occupied for the national defence should be immediately placed at their disposal.

M. Bark expressed his great confidence in the future, particularly with regard to the latent riches of the country. The astonishing increase in savings banks deposits was one point on which he laid stress. Before the war the increase in deposits did not exceed fifty million roubles a year; it is now an average of fifty millions per month. M. Bark concluded: "Russia will fight, as her courageous Allies are doing, until there is not a single German left in France, Belgium, or on her own territory."

CENTRAL CASUALTY BUREAU.

NEW FREE TELEGRAM SYSTEM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

With reference to the press communiqué which was issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry on 25th February, 1915, regarding a free casualty telegram, it is notified for general information that with effect from midnight of 20th October, 1915, all telegraphic enquiries from relations of British officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men should be addressed to the Central Casualty Bureau, Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Head Quarters, Simla, whose registered telegraphic address is "Casualities," Simla, instead of to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief or Adjutant-General for India, Delhi, as hitherto directed. Officers commanding depots should adopt a similar procedure in respect of enquiries received by them from relatives of Indian ranks.

At the Ceylon Planters' Association meeting held recently Mr. Kennedy proposed that the Planters' Association of Ceylon approved of the taxation recently imposed by Government on various products, with the exception of the tax on cardamoms and welcomed the opportunity thus afforded to the planting industries for assisting the Mother-country during the present crisis. The resolution was carried *nem-con.*

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S PROGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 19.

The thirty-second Sessions of the Dasara Representative Assembly, Mysore met to-day. There was a large attendance. In accordance with precedent the Dewan Sir M. Visvesvaraya after welcoming the delegates addressed the assembly upon the past year's administration of the State and on the more important measures which will engage the attention of the Mysore Government in the current and coming years.

The Dewan said:—To us, as to the rest of the civilised world, the great European War continues to be an object of supreme concern. The destruction of treasures of art, historic buildings and ships, means the loss, in the course of a few months, of the fruits of generations of skilled human labour. The distressing events that are happening and the barbarous methods of the enemy have served to emphasise the moral significance of the struggle and have won for the Allies the sympathy and respect of the entire civilised world. Then end is not, perhaps, as yet in sight, but the thoroughness and determination with which the allied nations are organising their resources, make it certain that their final victory cannot be far distant.

Since we last met, His Highness' offer of our troops for the war has been accepted and our Imperial Service Regiment left Bangalore for active service on the 13th October 1914, under the command of Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, C. I. E., M. V. O. Its members, from all accounts received, have been behaving in a manner of which their countrymen may well be proud. The strength of the Depot at Bangalore has been temporarily raised to replace casualties in the field. Government have also undertaken to train some remounts belonging to the Imperial Government.

After referring to satisfactory agricultural conditions and prospects, the Dewan dwelt on the work of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and said:—

"The session of the Representative Assembly last year extended over seven days, namely, from 1st to 7th October. Two hundred and ninety-two subjects were discussed, of which 149 have been finally dealt with. The number of subjects still under consideration is 143 or, including those pending from previous years, 216.

It is the wish of his Highness the Maharaja that the elected representatives of the people in this Assembly should become more closely acquainted with the objects and plans of the Government by a discussion of the State Budget and I shall be glad if you will suggest how this wish might be most conveniently given effect to.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met four times and considered nine bills, including three pending from the previous year.

You will be glad to learn that his Highness the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to grant the right of asking supplementary questions subject to the same rules as are applicable to legislative councils in British India.

FINANCE.

Turning to the finance of the State Sir Visvesarayya said:—"The revenue for the year 1914-15, according to the revised estimates, stood at Rs. 278.14 lakhs and the ordinary expenditure at Rs. 254.15 lakhs, showing a surplus in the ordinary account of Rs. 23.99 lakhs.

The Dewan then dealt with the activities of the State under Education, Agriculture, Industries and Commerce and Co-operation.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Speaking on Education he said:

"Under the new scheme for opening more village elementary schools with the aid of the people, by offering a Government contribution of half the cost of each school, 1,100 grant-in-aid schools have been started, the liability incurred by Government being an annual maximum recurring charge of Rs. 84,000. An additional provision of Rs. 84,000 has been made in this year's budget for opening 1,000 more aided schools. One hundred and thirty new Government schools have been sanctioned at a recurring cost of Rs. 22,878 and also improvements to existing schools at a cost of Rs. 52,787. The scale of pay of village school-masters was revised at a cost of Rs. 84,000. With a view to encourage the study of English in rural areas, the rate of contribution, payable by the villagers concerned, for village English schools was reduced. One hundred adult night schools were sanctioned, though many of them could not be opened before the close of the year, A sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees was allotted for new village school buildings. The experiment of making itinerant teachers go round small villages situated close together to impart elementary instruction at intervals, is being tried in the talukas of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN SELECTED CENTRES.

The scheme for the introduction of compulsory education in selected centres has had a modest start. Out of 16,000 children of the "compulsory" age in the areas in question, 10,800 were attending school and facilities have been afforded for the education of about 1,100 more. It has been decided to extend the scheme to 12 new centres.

There was an increase in the number of candidates that graduated both from the Central College and the Maharaja's College, but the number is inadequate for the requirements of the State.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female education is also making fair progress. The year's list of successful candidates for the public examinations included the names of two ladies who took the B. A. degree. The improvements in the Maharani's College and other institutions for the education of girls referred to in the last year's address have been carried out. The demands of Technical and Commercial education were not neglected. Expenditure on education showed an increase of over three lakhs of rupees during the past three years And the progress of education can be judged from the fact that. "The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age was 29.8 in 1912-13. It rose to 35.7 in 1913-14 and to 41.6 in 1914-15. The percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age which stood at 6.4 in 1912-13 rose to 7.9 in 1913-14 and to 8.9 in 1914-15. The percentages of the total number of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age during the three years 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15 were, respectively, 18.0, 21.19 and 25.4.

The Dewan then dwelt on the work done by the departments of agriculture, industries and commerce and co-operation. The activities of the Economic Conference and of its various committees then engaged his attention. Public Works, irrigation improvements and railway developments were then touched upon. Coming to local self-government the Dewan forshadowed some far-reaching reforms:

The Dewan then gave a perspective view of what is being done in the development of natural resources of the country and the improvement of the effeciency of the people.

After pointing to the dangers of the present low standard of living he concluded:—

I have placed the ideals of advanced countries before you, because it is safe for us to follow the well-trodden paths of people already in the van of progress. It may be that, on account of climatic and other conditions, we shall never be able to reach their level of efficiency and prosperity. But that is no reason why we should not strive for what is within our reach, namely, to raise our standards, and double or treble our earning capacity in the near future. The very low level at which we stand is itself a measure of the opportunities before the country, and an augury that our efforts will meet with a speedy reward.

Government are doing what little they can to promote the efficiency of the people; but their efforts will not avail much without an access of activity and enthusiasm on the part of the public themselves. It is our hope that the more enlightened representatives of the people will study the situation, realise the seriousness of it and endeavour to co-operate with Government in the execution of the various measures of reform and progress to which we have put our hand. The co-operation is needed both from the official and the non-official public, and it should be co-operation which suggests and asks for opportunities to make itself useful, instead of waiting for a call.

It is pleasing to observe that the co-operation we need has also begun to come."

DNYAN PRAKASH DEFAMATION CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINANT.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

The case in which Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar, Editor of the "Dnyan Prakash," is charged by Mr. Kashinath Vaman Lele with having defamed him by publishing certain defamatory remarks in his paper came on for hearing before Mr. Vacha, the City Magistrate, to-day.

Mr. L. J. Apte, pleader for the accused, continued his cross-examination of Mr. Lele who admitted the publication of a number of half finished works for which subscriptions had been received in advance.

He also admitted having received donations from the public, but said they were meant to meet his private requirements.

Several issues of the Dharma, which Mr. Lele used to publish some years ago, were then put in to show that he received money from his subscribers on promises of supplying publications which he never fulfilled.

This closed the recording of evidence and the hearing was adjourned to Thursday when the pleaders will commence their arguments.

[In our issue of October 18th, the complainant in the above case was, apparently through an error, stated to be Mr. K. B. Bole.—Ed., "B. C."]

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN TRAVANCORE,

(News Bureau.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 19.

The Travancore Government have sanctioned the amalgamation of the Department of Agriculture with the newly organised Department of Fsheries under Dr. Kunjan Pillai, who will be henceforward known as Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. Dr. Kunjan Pillai has now submitted a scheme to Government for working up the Chank fisheries, the opening of fish curing yards and fish oil factories and instruction of prawn-culture in "punja" lands. It is also intended to start fishbreeding in the irrigation tanks of south Travancore. The Director hopes to be able to add considerably to the resources of the State by the development of this industry.

POONA AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

MUNICIPALITY PERMITTED TO MAINTAIN IT.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, President of the Poona Municipality, has been informed by letter from the Collector of Poona that Government have decided to amend Section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act by reserving to the Governor-in-Council the power to allow, in special cases, unregistered persons to hold appointments of the nature referred to in that Section and in the meanwhile to permit the Poona City Municipality to maintain its Ayurvedic dispensary.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS OF INDIA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Administration Report of Posts and Telegraphs of India for 1914-15 has been issued to-day, which shows that at the close of the year there were 95,433 postal officials and 19,158 post offices and 15,66,73 miles of mail lines.

During the year, 1043 million articles including 24 millions registered articles were posted. Stamps worth £18,49,454 were sold for postal purposes while 30 million pounds were issued. A sum of eight million was collected for tradesmen and others on value payable articles, three million insured articles valued at 49 million pounds were handled.

Customs duty aggregating £52,792 was realised on parcels and letters from abroad. Pensions amounting to £2,11,025 were paid to native military pensioners. 21,812 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public.

On the 31st March, 1915 there were 16,44,074 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of ten million pounds and 25,348 postal life insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of 2—1/3 million Pounds. The total revenue and expenditure for the year after making the various administrative adjustments amounted to £2,470,468 and 306,021 respectively.

At the close of 1914-15 there were 10,414 telegraph officials of whom 138 were women. The total number of Telegraph Offices was 10,661 of which 8,438 were open for public business. Of these 209 were departmental offices, 3,199 were combined Post and Telegraph Offices, 5,022 were Railway and 8 canal offices.

During the year 16,541,759 telegrams were transmitted over the lines of the department being 322,519 less than in 1913-14. The total number of singalling operations entailed in the transmission of telegrams from the office of origin to the office of destination was 85,976,138 giving an average of 5.19 operations per telegram against 5.08 for 1913-14.

The telegraph system was extended by 2,531 miles of a line and 8,232 miles of wire and cable and consisted on the 31st March 1915 of 84,124 miles of line and 330,033 miles of wire and cable of which 1,02,927 miles of wire and cable were used by railways, 10,875 for canals. 25,724 for telephone exchanges and private lines and 1,90,597 for Departmental purposes. The total reciepts of the Telegraph Department are Re. 1 crore 70 lakhs against working chares of Re. 1 crore and 88 lakhs.

The Report throws considerable light on the services which the department has been rendering since the outbreak of war. There was a general dislocation of foreign Mail Services. The Insured Letter, Parcel and Moneyorder services to several countries had to be suspended; some of these were subsequently resumed while others are still under suspension.

At the instance of Turkey the Indian Post Offices which had been maintained at Bagdad and Bussra since 1868 were closed on the 1st October 1914. After the outbreak of war with Turkey, however, an Indian Post Office was again opened at Bussra and new post offices were also opened at Fao and Koweit.

Soon after the outbreak of war it was found impracticable owing to the dislocation of the P. and O. S. N. Company's service for the sea post office to continue working on board the the Mail Steamers between Bombay and Aden and the work of sorting the inward and outward Foreign Mail conveyed by these steamers had to be done on shore in the Bombay General Post Office. This arrangement has remained in force ever since and has worked satisfactorily. The question of finally abolishing the Bombay Aden Sorting service is under consideration.

Special arrangements had to be made during the year for the transmission of Postal articles addressed to and received from members of the Indian Expeditionary Forces and prisoners of war interned both in Europe and in India.

Field Post Offices from India have accompanied all the Indian Expeditionary Forces. The Chief base post office for all the Forces was established is the Bombay General Post Office under the control of the Presidency Postmaster.

All correspondence for the members of the Forces is addressed to the care of the Presidency Postmaster and is sorted in the General Post Office for the various Forces. Only those who have volunteered are taken for field service and the resources of the post office have been heavily taxed to provide this large staff and replace casualties.

Moreover, the deputation of such a large number of trained men has made the work of those who are left in India heavier. It is gratifying to learn that while the work of the Post Office in India has not suffered that of the Field Post Offices is satisfactory although the difficulties have been many and the conditions under which they are working are unusual.

The war has caused considerable amount of extra work on the Telegraph Department. At the end of the year there was 47 military telegraphists employed as wireless operators on Transports and other vessels, 6 Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists (of whom 5 belonged to the unattached list of the Telegraph Department) 132 Military Telegraphists detached from the department for various duties in connection with the Field operations, and 195 Military Telegraphists withdrawn from the department for active service with their regiments.

On the civil side 46 telegraphists (including 7 wireless) were deputed for Field Service. This serious depletion of the staff rendered the work of maintaing the internal efficiency of the department a matter of considerable difficulty, but the demands for staff made by the military authorities were all complied with promptly.

Mobilisation stores had to be issued on short notice and line and other staff were supplied in considerable numbers for the Field operations in East Africa and the Persian Gulf. The Government of India have already intimated their high appreciation of the assistance they received from the department.

Sir William Maxwell makes mention in the Report of officers who had done specially good work in connection with the war.

He brings the names of the following officers to the notice of the Government:—Mr. Hutchinson, I.C.S., Deputy Director General of Post Offices, Mr. H. S. Styan, Deputy Director General Telegraph Traffic, Mr. D. J. Murtrie, I.S.O., the Presidency Postmaster Bombay, Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, Mr J. D. Macrae, Superintendent of Telegraph Stores, and Mr. R. S. Pursell, his personal assistant. The services rendered by these officers in India says Sir William have been of great value and have contributed largely to the success of postal and telegraph arrangements in the various fields of war.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Colonel F. H. Fairtlough, West Surreys.
Lieut.-Col. C. A. Worthington, East Kents
Major J. E. S. Woodman, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. J. G. Clarke, Sussex.
Capt. J. Gemmell, Highland L. I.
Capt. J. E. Lynch, Yorkshires.
Capt. J. F McLaren, Camerons.
Capt. A. P. Palmer, Welsh Guards.
Capt. V. D. Shortt, Northamptons.
Lieut. E. Ashcroft, Devons.
Lieut. G. E. L. Cressey, Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. R Heldman, Sussex.
Lieut. D. O. D. MacMaster, Camerons.
Lieut. C. B. Munro, Royal Scots.
Lieut. L. L Phipps, Northamptons.
Lieut. J. Scott, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. Lord A. J Stuart, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H. O. Beer, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C. Mead, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut M. Thorne, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Porteous, Highland Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. K. W Harvey, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major W. Macalister-Hall, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Major W. N. Porter, Sussex.
Capt. G. W. A. Alexander, Gordons.
Major H. L Aubrey-Fletcher, Grenadiers.
Major W. R. C. Murray, Grenadiers.
Major G. M Darell, Coldstreams.
Major J. Downie, Medicals.
Major A. Finch, Norfolks.
Major F. W. I. V. Fraser, Seaforths.
Major B. W. W. Gostling, Royal Fusiliers.
Major F. R. Hedges, Suffolks.
Major H. F. Law, Suffolks.
Major S. S Lang, Scottish Borderers.
Major J. Robertson, Royal Scots.
Major E. A. Ruggles-Brise, Essex Yeomanry.
Lieut. E. S. Aplin, Worcesters.
Lieut. R. F. Barker, Worcesters.
Lieut. C. A. M. Cator, Scots Guards.
Lieut. E. D. Mackenzie, Scots Guards.
Lieut. G. Cory-Wright, East Kents.
Lieut. G. A. P. Jones, East Kents.
Lieut. E. H DeFontaine, Londons.
Lieut. J. Gardner, Royal Scots.
Lieut. C. W Peak, Royal Scots.
Lieut. L. B. Green, West Kents.
Lieut. P. G. K. Harris, Somerset L. I.
Lieut. P. Malcolm, Grenadiers.
Lieut. J. R. Park, Camerons.
Lieut. W. G. Paton, Cameronians.
Lieut. H. Reelaway, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R. C. Baikworth, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. E. G. Bryant, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. J. J. Bevan, King's Royal Rifles
Second-Lieut G. E. Boon, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. Lindley, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Brand, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Ellis, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. A. L. Harrow-Bunn, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Hill, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. M. H. MacMillan, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Mather, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. E. J. O'Connor, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A. R. Robinson, York and Lancasters

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Parkin, Northamptons.
Captain W. Cadge, Norfolks.
Captain W. R. Davis, East Kents.
Captain R. Gransomre, Middlesex.
Captain B. H. Holloway, Sussex.
Captain S. Phillips, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain M. Robertson Ross, West Kents.
Captain P. S. Wainman, Worcesters.
Lieutenant M. T. Allen, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. Murray-Smith, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. R. Spensley, Medicals.
Lieutenant T. T. Stevens, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant F. A. Booth, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenaut J. D. Forbes, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Meire, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant G. Newcombe, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Hon. C. Agar-Roberts, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieutenant E. F. Gillett, Artillery.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieutenant G. C. Hamilton, Grenadiers
Lieutenant V. S. Daniel, East Kents.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major G. Warden, East Kents.
Captain W. B. Birt, East Surreys.
Captain H. A. Dealtry, East Surreys.
Captain B. A. Fenwick, East Surreys.
Captain H. H. Ealeswhite, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain J. Roxborough, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain A. M Hollist, East Kents.
Captain W. D. Johnson, East Kents.
Captain C. B C. Middleton, West Kents.
Lieutenant T. S. Brown, Essex.
Lieutenant. P. R. Dale, Essex.
Lieutenant J. M. Hammond, Essex.
Lieutenant A. A. Raynes, Essex.
Lieutenant C. K. Macdonald, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant R. M Old, West Kents.
Lieutenant H. J. Sutton, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. Burrell, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant D. H. Watts. West Kents.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain C. E. Barnett, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant E. F. Corner, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant R. Smith, Welsh Guards.

MISSING.

Captain C. C. Campbell, Camerons.
Captain J. H. Cuthbert, Scots Guards.
Captain E. N. Getting, Berkshires.
Captain C. E. Hill, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant E. R. Bate, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant T. D. Murray, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Brown, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant T. R. Kirkpatrick, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant P. C. Rawson, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. A. Summers, Berkshires.

LATER.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED AND MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain C. A. Cooke, West Surreys.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Brettell, Suffolks.
Major L. C. Arbuthnot, Suffolks.
Major J. H. Cox, Middlesex.
Major N. M. Dryburgh, Royal Scots.
Captain C. L. Armitage, Worcesters.
Captain G. D. Baillie-Hamilton, Royal Scots.
Captain H. S. Stevens, Royal Scots.
Captain P. J. Bodington, (Surgeon-Captain,) Horse Guards.
Captain D. P. O'Connor, East Surreys.
Captain C. H. Cardozo, East Kents.
Captain A. W. Ferguson, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain G. L. Ritchie, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain F. F. Godman, Sussex.
Captain B. C. Graham, Norfolks.
Captain J. K. Ireland, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain Sir V. A. Mackenzie, Scots Guards.
Captain J. S. Thorpe, Scots Guards.
Captain J. E. Macmillan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain E. L. Mansfield, Northamptons.
Captain T. G. Paget, Northamptons.
Captain T. A. Peddie, Lincolns.
Captain G. W. Phillips, Welsh Guards.
Captain R. Williams, Welsh Guards.
Lieutenant G. W. Borman, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant P. J. Brine, East Kents.
Lieutenant G. L. Samuelson, East Kents.
Lieutenant P. R. Carleton, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. B. Foulkes, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. T. Wyllie, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. England, Suffolks.
Lieutenant F. R Cobbold, Suffolks.
Lieutenant A. M. Jones, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant E. Lattey, Worcesters.
Lieutenant G. L. Walters, Worcesters.
Lieutenant H. L. Lewis, West Kents.
Lieutenant C. T. Madigan, Engineers.
Lieutenant F. L. Norden, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant J. R. Russell, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant F. G. Pulford, Sussex.
Lieutenant G. M. Shackel, Sussex.
Lieutenant J. H. Richards, East Surreys
Lieutenant S. Smith, East Surreys.
Lieutenant G. I. Riley, Coldstreams.
Lieutenant E. M. While, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant S. Alder, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant G. Barry, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Heathcote, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieutenant J. Bessvel, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Crawshay, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieutenant A. Dingwall, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. D. Green, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Haigh, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. L. Hartil, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant C. P. Waldie, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Hodges, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant T. P. Law, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieutenant D. M McAlister, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant E. W. Moore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Paxton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant G. L. Thorp, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Ward, Worcesters.

(News Bureau.)

The 227th casualty list from France and Belgium reports.—

WOUNDED.

Capt. Patrick, 42nd Regiment, Capt. Stirling, 59th Scinde Rifles, Subadar Padam Bahadur, Burma Military Police and a number of Indian rank and file killed and died of wounds

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

Rainfall again occurred in Lower Burma and South Bengal, the principal amounts are Bassein 4 inches and Burdwan 2 inches.

Some increases in rainfall in Southern India is forecasted.

DASARA FESTIVITIES AT MYSORE.

THE STATE PROCESSION.

(News Bureau.)

MYSORE, Oct. 19.

The usual State procession giving the final touch to the Dasara festivities, took place last evening. It left the Palace at 5 o'clock in the following order:—Two huge elephants, bearing Indian drums and followed by half a dozen camels with the State flag and banners flying above them, formed the first group. Behind them were local service lancers and the Maharaja's Body Guards, mounted on beautifully caparisoned steeds and closely followed by the State Infantry, formed the next group. Behind these were sepoys of the police. Then came members of the Representative Assembly and other leading citizens and officials of Mysore, members of the Mysore City Municipality headed by the President Mr. T. G. Lakshmanarao. Then came musicians and bandsmen, Indian and European. Behind these were two rows of men bearing the Mysore royal insignia. Behind this set of men were one State elephant and one State horse richly caparisoned. Now came his Highness the Maharaja and his Highness the Yuvaraja, both seated on a huge elephant with a golden howda. The crowd spontaneously greeted his Highness with a loud burst of applause and saluted in the usual Hindu style, while his Highness graciously returned the salutations.

Behind the Maharaja came a long line of State carriages, in which were seated all State officials headed by the Dewan. The State palanquin and State carriage drawn by four beautifully caparisoned horses together with a number of horses from the palace stables and one elephant formed the rear. The procession thus formed left the Palace at about 5 o'clock last evening and passing Dodapeta Road leisurely reached Coles Garden about 7 o'clock Here his Highness the Maharaja got down and performed *puja* to gods Sri Krishna and Varahaswami brought there in advance. Then followed the review of State troops and fire-works. After a short while the Maharaja entered the bungalow and for the first time in the day broke fast. The original procession again formed and retracing backwards passed in slow measured steps and reached the Palace a little before 10 o'clock in the night. This was the last event in the Dasara festivities.

DURBAR AT AMBAVILAS.

His Highness the Maharaja held a Durbar at Ambavilas, where Nazar was offered by Dewan Sir Visweswaraya, brothers-in-law of his Highness, and by the retired Dewan Mr. T. Anandarao, C.I.E. With this all State functions came to a close and the guests retired.

DASARA GATHERING OF MILL-HANDS.

The Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha organised a very successful gathering of over two thousand mill-hands near the Lower Parel Railway Station. Interesting sports, wrestling matches, chadi patta, tug-of-war formed items in the programme. Mr. S. M. Edwardes C.V.O., C.S.I., gave pagris to the successful competitors. The Secretary and Mr. D. S. Yande addressed the meeting impressing upon mill-labourers to lead peaceful life and refrain from drink and other vices. The gathering dispersed after the plundering of 'Apta' leaves which are on the Dassera day fictitiously called gold leaves. After distribution of flowers amidst loud cheers for victory to British Arms the proceedings terminated.

MYMENSING OUTRAGE.

VIGOROUS POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

In connection with the recent Mymensing outrage in which Jotindra Mohan Ghose, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and one of his sons were murdered, some arrests have been made. Two of the men arrested belong to the Local Settlement Office but they have been released on bail, nothing incriminating having been found with them. A student of the third year class of a local college was arrested on the morning of the 10th instant. He hails from the Backerganj District and his father is a medical practioner. He has been released on bail.

Another young man who was arrested at the railway station is a teacher in the local Middle English School. On a search being made eleven tickets of various dates issued from different stations of the Narangunj-Mymensing and Jagannath-Bahadurabad sections were found in his possession. He has been enlarged on bail.

News is current in Mymensing that three ministrial officers of the Mymensing settlement office were arrested at Sealdah station. They left Mymensing the day following the murder. Enquiries were made regarding their character but nothing further is known about them as yet.

Mr. Tegart of the C.I.D., went to Mymensing from Calcutta. He visited the scene of the occurrence and saw the eldest son of the deceased Superintendent, who is a student of a local school. A vigorous police investigation is going on and armed police constables have been posted in the house where the deceased Superintendent lived.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

At the share market to-day baled jute shares ruled steady but quiet. Little business was reported at Rs. 51 for October. Sellers might be found at Rs. 50-8-0 but owing to freight difficulties there were no takers.

Loose jute was quiet, sellers not reducing prices. There was no change in quotations over the week end.

The gunny market heavy goods were quiet with only a very limited enquiry. A fair quantity of cornsacks have changed hands for this month at Rs. 36 and there are still some buyers. Hessians were quiet but steady.

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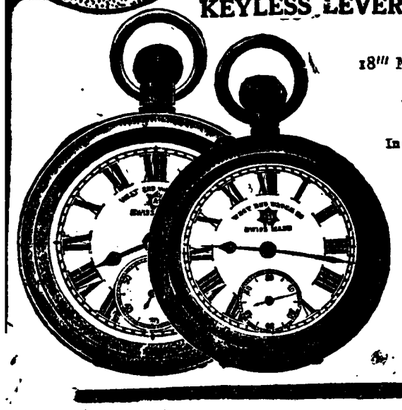

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TROUBLE OVER A GATE.

MAGISTRATE AND BARRISTER CROSS SWORDS.

SECOND TRANSFER OF CASE DISALLOWED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

MR. K. A. GHASWALLA, Bar-at-Law v. MAJOR LESLIE, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona.

This was a criminal application for revision under section 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code to tranfer the case from the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee to one of the independent magistrates in Poona as he feared that a fair and impartial trial could not be had there

The applicant is a barrister-at-law practising in Poona. He owns houses in the Cantonment of Poona in his capacity as one of the executors of his deceased father Adurjee Dorabji Ghaswalla. Major Leslie as Secretary to the Cantonment Commitee of Poona issued a notice to the applicant in May last to erect a gate to the compound of house site No. 7, Prince of Wales Drive Road and that too of a pattern which Major Leslie had designed.

That the applicant in reply to the said notice informed Major Leslie by a letter dated the 28th May 1915 that there was no justification for the notice in question in asmuch as there was no bungalow or garden in the compound and that the absence did not make the place insanitary, unsightly or inconvenient and that the erection of the gate as ordered by the notice would be an unnecessary expense. The place had never a gate there for over twenty years.

The only reply in writing that was vouchsafed by Major Leslie to this letter was the following:—"Failure to comply with the notice will be dealt with in Court." Upon this the applicant submitted that he would comply but added it could not be done within the time prescribed in the notice. No reply was sent but instead he communicated a verbal statement to the executive officer of the Cantonment Committee, who in turn mentioned it to Mr. J. D. Ghaswalla, Pleader, that he had decided to throw the letter away and leave its bits for the use of the sweeper.

WARRANT FOR ARREST.

That Major Leslie did not comply with the request for extension of time, which is as a rule always done, but instead, as Cantonment Magistrate issued summons to the applicant to appear before him on the 8th July at 11-45 a.m. for failing to comply with the notice issued by him in his capacity as Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. The applicant appeared in the Court of Major Leslie on the day at the time appointed but was informed that Major Leslie had called out the case at 9-20 a.m. instead and finding the applicant absent had ordered a warrant for the arrest of the applicant. The applicant also found that Major Leslie after ordering the warrant aforesaid had left the Court long before the hour appointed in the summons. The applicant before leaving the Court on the said day wrote a letter there and then to Major Leslie stating the facts of his appearance in Court according to the summons and that he would appear again on the following day at noon which was the usual time for the holding of the Court.

The applicant accordingly appeared on that day and stood in front of his table which is a raised one on a platform and stands nearly as high as a man's chest and began to explain to him that there was no need for the issue of the summons and that he had already placed an order with the Municipal workshop for an entire new iron gate of an approved Government pattern. Upon this Major Leslie lost his temper and addressed the applicant in an unbecoming way and asked the applicant insultingly to remove his fingers from the table as the applicant he said, was appearing there as no other than an accused person. It is the invariable practice of that Court to stand before the table in that manner. He further told the applicant without there being any cause for it that there was a section which would send the applicant to jail for being impertinent.

CASE TRANSFERRED TO KIRKEE.

That when Major Leslie began showing signs of temper and anxiety to convict the applicant, an application was there and then put in to the effect that the applicant intended to request the High Court to transfer the case to another Court in Poona. It is stated by the applicant that Major Leslie seeing through the situation must have requested the District Magistrate to transfer the case to no other than the Cantonment Magistrate at Kirkee and the District Magistrate has so done without notice to the applicant.

The applicant urged that the case did not involve any special point which the experienced and capable magistrates of Poona could not try and adjust and there was no reason or justification as to why the case should go particularly beyond Poona to Kirkee jurisdiction.

Under those circumstances the applicant prayed that the case might be transferred either to the District Magistrate or to his personal assistant or to either of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates or to the City Magistrate of Poona.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of the District Magistrate who had already transferred the case and discharged the rule.

Mr. S. R. Buckle and Mr. Lele appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

A PLEADER'S PREDICAMENT.

PROCEEDINGS STAYED.

NARAYAN GURURAO JOSHI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

The applicant is a pleader practising a. Athni. This matter arose out of difference of opinion between the applicant pleader and Mr. Kulkarni, Sub-Judge of Athni.

This was a criminal application for revision praying their Lordships to quash the proceedings now pending against the petitioner in the Sub-Judge's Court at Athni or that their Lordships would be pleased to stay any inquiry into this matter by the Sub-Judge at Athni pending the disposal of the suit No. 1 of 1914 on merits by the First Class Sub-Judge of Belgaum.

The facts of this case have been fully reported when their Lordships on 28th May, 1915, directed the Sub-Judge to drop proceedings under section 478 and to proceed under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code and if he thought after making a preliminary inquiry that the case should be sent to the nearest Magistrate for inquiry or trial he should do so.

A suit was filed in the Court of the Sub-Judge at Athni which was returned to the plaintiff as the Sub-Judge had no jurisdiction. The suit was subsequently filed in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Belgaum where it is now pending.

Although the Sub-Judge had held that he had no jurisdiction in that suit, issued an order on the 6th March, 1915, that an inquiry be held presumably under section 478 for the offence of perjury and forgery against the applicant. The offence of perjury was charged in respect of the petitioner's deposition made in that suit and that of forgery with respect to the filing of a plaint in suit No. 330 of 1913.

The applicant then asked the High Court that the proceedings initiated by the Sub-Judge be transferred to any other Court or that the Sub-Judge be directed to take action under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code. A rule was granted and finally the Sub-Judge was asked to proceed under section 476.

When the case came on for hearing before the Sub-Judge under section 476 a preliminary objection was taken by the applicant to the jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge to proceed with the inquiry under section 476 and also prayed in the alternative that the further proceedings be stayed pending the disposal of the suit No. 1 of 1914 by the First Class Sub-Judge of Belgaum. The Sub-Judge Mr. Kulkarni, however, held that he had jurisdiction and refused to stay further hearing of the proceeding as prayed for.

ARGUMENTS FOR APPEAL.

Mr. Jayakar contended that the Court at Athni had no jurisdiction to make an inquiry, for the proceedings before it in which the alleged offences were committed were "coram non judice." Even though it be admitted that the Court had jurisdiction the equities required that the proceedings against the applicant should be stayed because the same questions are to be gone into and decided in the suit before the First Class Sub-Judge at Belgaum. Counsel submitted that the suit at Belgaum should not be stifled by allowing these criminal proceedings to go on against the applicant.

The Government Pleader contended that the case once came before the High Court and the applicant then did not apply for the stay but only asked for a transfer. The High Court then ordered the Subordinate Judge to take proceedings under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code. After such inquiry by the Subordinate Judge, the applicant had now come to the High Court for stay. It might be that the pleader's evidence would not be required before the First Class Sub-Judge's Court. Then the evidence might not be available after the suit at Belgaum is disposed off.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering the judgment of the Court observed that it was unnecessary to consider the somewhat involved facts which underlay the present application. It was enough to say that the two conflicting statements chiefly connected with a litigation between one Shankarappa and the daughter of one Channallappa. The applicant, a pleader of the Athni Court, was alleged to have represented that the reference to arbitration in suit No. 258 of 1912 and the award filed was with the knowledge and consent of the daughter. It was also the applicant's case that the daughter joined the purchaser Shankarappa in filing the award and applying for a decree in terms thereof. The daughter's case was that the application to file an award was made without her knowledge or consent and that the award was obtained fraudulently. Now as between those statements one must be a false one and made deliberately. Their Lordships were not concerned with the truthfulness or untruthfulness of one statement or the other. It was admitted that the Court which tried the suit was without jurisdiction, while at present there was a case pending before the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Belgaum in which the same points would necessarily be decided. It appeared to their Lordships that before the proceedings under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, could be allowed to go on an opinion on those issues should be obtained from the Belgaum Court.

Their Lordships therefore ordered that the proceedings under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, be stayed until the suit No. 175 of 1915 in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Belgaum was decided.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mrs. Ethel Louisa Greenwood claimed maintenance from her husband Mr. Harry Greenwood of the Preventive Service. Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. De Cruiz appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Lambert, solicitor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji were for the respondent.

The complainant claimed maintenance on the ground of ill-treatment. She said she was married to the complainant in 1908 and lived happily for some time until about five years ago when, she alleged, the respondent started quarrelling with her. In 1913 on her return from hospital she found that something had happened during her absence and that domestic happiness was not possible thereafter. She however condoned her husband's fault and continued living with him though their relations continued to be strained. More quarrels ensued and the respondent agreed to give her Rs. 75 as maintenance if she lived separately. He, however, changed his mind and told her she would have to go to Court if she wanted to have maintenance money from him. She was in a weak state of health then but he refused to give her food and nourishment and ordered the servants not to take any instructions from her. He continued ill-treating her most incivilly.

The defence was that the respondent had treated his wife very well and had given her every comfort that he could. But he did not approve of her going out during his absence and against his wish. When she would not listen to him, he took steps to check her ways and told the servants not to take any instruction from her.

He also stopped giving her grapes and other nourishment.

The Magistrate observed that the respondent admitted having treated his wife with incivility and he held the complainant's case had been made out. The husband had grounds for reproaching the wife but as the latter's conduct did not amount to impropriety, the provision of the section whereby a respondent was exempted from the liability of maintaining his wife, had no bearing on the present case. Under the circumstances the Magistrate ordered the respondent to pay the complainant Rs. 50 per month as maintenance from the date of this order and also ordered him to pay Rs. 30 as complainant's legal expenses.

A BILL COLLECTOR'S FORGERY.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Deputy Inspector Fern charged Yeshwant Sitaram Partalkar, lately a bill collector in the Bombay Port Trust, with forging the signature of the Deputy Traffic Manager Mr. Robert Phillips, on the receipts and with criminal breach of trust in regard to a sum of Rs. 2,189.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused's duty was to collect rents from the tenants of the Bombay Port Trust who had rented its plots. The accused had to render an account every evening of the moneys received by him and return the unrecovered bills to the office. During the last seven months he collected rents to the extent of Rs 2,189 by means of forged receipts and misappropriated the sums so collected. The frauds were not detected at first as the accused had given forged receipts, but when found out, the accused ran away, although he was arrested afterwards, when he confessed his offence.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he had squandered away the money.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, to be paid to the Bombay Port Trust as compensation.

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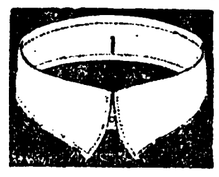

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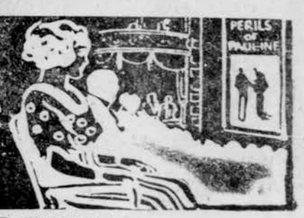

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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS

Sanford Marvin a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story. Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a racetrack man, and Owen, conspire to kill Pauline.

The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

(Continued from Monday).

CHAPTER XXVIII.

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"Why didn't I go? Why did I trust it to Balthazar?"

Raymond Owen, pacing the library of Castle Marvin, was berating himself for his faith in others.

There are men who make a religion of wickedness. There are men who so worship the idols of evil that they can feel a kind of remorse in the failure of their cruel machinations. Raymond Owen was one of those. He was a coward. He aimed to be colossally a thief. But he had mind—intellect. The power of his strange brain was only misdirected, not diminished, by the inherent cruelty of his nature and the soul-deadening force of the drugs he used. But he had that weakness of all men who trust to others the execution of sinful designs—the terror of suspense.

To him now the library of Castle Marvin, flooded softly with the sunshine of mid-afternoon, scented of the flowers from the garden, was a place of fear and peril.

The vines of the veranda made lazy shadows shifted with the shifting of the vine leaves on the wall of the library. They got on Owen's nerves.

Owen was a man who was waiting for the joy of a death message. The waiting tortured him. He was not afraid to hear that Harry and Pauline were dead. He was afraid that he might hear they were alive.

The dimming light in the library drove him out to the fresh air of the veranda. He turned sharply, however, and dashed back into the library. He caught up the telephone feverishly in trembling hands.

"Balthazar," said a low voice over the wire.

"Yes—Owen," answered the secretary.

"It is all well. It is done," came the musical words of the gypsy.

Owen softly returned the telephone receiver to its hook. A smile of complacence overspread his sallow face. He had not dared to ask questions, but he felt sure that if Balthazar had made his way to Westbury—the nearest place where a telephone could be had—the work had been fully completed. He felt sure that Harry and Pauline lay dead in the sealed pit of the ruined factory.

The telephone bell rang again.

Owen paused, his hand clutching his chin in hesitant self-questioning. But after a moment he answered the call.

"Hello—Castle Marvin?" came a man's excited voice over the wire.

"Yes," said Raymond Owen, calmly, "this is Castle Marvin."

"Tell Mr Marvin all Braithwait is burning—the factory's gone. We can't stop the fire."

"You are crazy, man. What do you mean?" yelled Owen in excellent alarm.

"I mean I'm the manager"——

But Owen had hung up the receiver and was turning with a look of utter satisfaction away from the table.

"He will think I am dashing madly to warn the household," he whispered pleasantly to himself.

The automobile in which Harry and Pauline lay helpless crushed its way slowly along the bramble road that Owen and Balthazar had traversed a few hours before.

Harry lay on his back in the bottom of the tonneau; Pauline lay on the seat. Balthazar, with a drawn revolver in his hand, stood guard over them. But the machine moved so slowly that the other gypsies, on foot, kept pace with it. To any indifferent eye, they were all fugitives of the conflagration.

The automobile stopped. Harry and Pauline were lifted from it and carried rapidly through a narrow path. The swish of the bushes told them that they were in a secluded place, but their blindfolded eyes gave them no clue to their whereabouts.

Gagged into utter silence, helpless, hopeless, the only comfort that came to either of their minds was that they were together in the fatal hour.

To Harry it was certainly that this was the end. He had seen the face of the gypsy Balthazar while they were binding him in the shadow of the by-road, in the glare of the fire. But as he lay on the bottom of the automobile, the soft fold of a silken girdle brushed his face. He caught the scent of it. No artifice of perfume, no breath of blossom—only the aureate aroma of her he loved. Men who have loved greatly know that good women breathe a fragrance holy and sublime.

So, as their captors bore them through the overgrown pathway, he knew that she was near him and he gave thanks that, if death came, together they should share it.

"This is the place," said the voice of the gypsy, Balthazar.

They heard the change of the footsteps from the soft mold of the woods to the board flooring of a house.

"Everything is here, is it not, Ravelli?" asked the same voice again.

"Ravelli is not here," answered one of the gypsies.

"When did he leave us—where did he go?" demanded Balthazar.

"We do not know—he was with us when we bound the prisoners."

A look of suspicion and of fear flashed over the face of Balthazar.

"Look behind the barrels there," he ordered nervously.

Two men rolled a barrel from the corner of the wrecked room and revealed, carefully prepared and arranged, the tools and the mortar and the piled bricks that Ravelli had promised to provide.

Balthazar's yellow hand folded his chin in abject bewilderment.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. The Charming Miss White as "Pauline," in the Wonderful Moving-Picture Novel, "The Perils of Pauline."

"Go ahead," he said. "You know what is to be done." But his mind was pondering deeply the mystery of the disappearance of the man he had called his chief aide.

"Hurry," he added nervously.

Pauline and Harry were thrust through the hole over the great forge of the abandoned factory.

The work went forward rapidly. There were evidently others in the group of gypsies who were able to handle mortar and trowel.

But the eyes of Harry and Pauline were blinded and they did not know what was happening. They heard, faintly, the muffled words of a man: "Good God, Master; it will live in our hearts forever. Let me kill them with the knife."

Then came the sound of a muttered oath, the half metallic shock of fist on flesh and the thud of a falling body.

Balthazar had quickly silenced a possible mutineer.

Pauline and Harry heard the tinkle of metal on stone. They felt—though they could not see—a gathering darkness in the pit where they lay.

To Harry's mind came suddenly the realization of what was being done. The scrape of a trowel trimming the oozed mortar from the bricks told him. He was thankful that he could not speak. He was grateful that she could not ask him what was happening.

He writhed in his bonds and found that he could move a little. Drawing up his tied feet he thrust them sideways and struck no wall. It was apparent that the black chamber into which they had been thrust was somewhat commodious. There was plenty of air.

Trusting still to the marvellous and kindly whims of fate that had saved them from so many dangers, Harry's mind began the fashioning of plans of rescue even in this abyssmal tomb.

The sound of a low laugh came from beyond the wall. They could hear the rapid retreating footsteps of men. The beat of the footsteps on the board floor were softened into the beat of footsteps on leaf-strewn ground. The voices died away. There came the distant choking of an automobile that was being cranked. They heard no more.

Harry, physically powerful as he was, could move only the fraction of an inch at a time in the grimly calculated bonds that held him, hand and foot.

He was fearful of moving in the pit, because he could not tell into what chasm he might fall. If he turned upon his side, it might mean instant death for him, ultimate death for the only one he cared to save. He kept on dragging himself along the rock floor. As he did so he scraped the gag along the floor.

His head struck something. He felt the hand of Pauline against his forehead. He turned upon his side and ground the gag from his mouth against the wall. He caught in his teeth the end of the cord that bound her hands.

A low sputtering sound came as if from afar off, but he did not give heed to it. He was frantically tearing with his teeth at the knot in the rope.

The sputtering sound grew into a crackle. A faint pungent odor seeped into the mist of the pit.

Pauline strained with her frail hands to loosen the rope, while Harry tore at it. It was impossible for him to tell her that she only tightened it by her struggles.

But at last he had cut it free. He felt her draw her hands out of the opened noose. He felt the freed arms suddenly clasp him.

"Polly!" he cried, faint but encouraging.

"Harry! Harry!" she gasped as she tore the bandages from her own lips and eyes. "Where are we? What does it all mean? Why—Harry—there's smoke—it's coming through the walls!"

"You must untie my hands, dearest," he said.

With a little cry of self-reproach, she stooped over him.

"Now!" he cried as he felt his muscles loosed.

"But the smoke—don't you smell the smoke?" whispered Pauline.

He made no answer, but with deft, strong hands tore the bonds from her feet, then from his own. They arose in their lonely and mysterious prison, hand in hand.

Out at Castle Marvin all word had ceased. The servants who had gathered excitedly after Harry and Pauline drove away were now on the roof of the garage, gazing fascinated at the far flames of burning Braithwait.

Even had the household been watchful and at work they would not have seen the figure of the exile Ravelli creep through the woods and through the shrubbery of the garden.

Ravelli was more than cautious. He was risking not only his freedom but his life, on this mysterious errand. For to accomplish his purpose he had deserted Balthazar, the gypsy, in the midst of dangerous work; had left the captors of Pauline and Harry at the moment when he was most needed.

Ravelli himself could hardly have explained why he had been so foolhardy. He knew as well then as he did now that he would be killed the first time he should meet a member of the band of Balthazar. Some deeper, more compelling call than that of fear had lured him to leap into the thicket while the automobile drove away to take the highroad amid the crowding weeping refugees of Braithwait, to mingle with them and shelter his flight in their excitement.

It was a call from the past. As Ravelli had lain behind the bushes on the Marvin grounds a few hours before, and watched the mechanics working over Harry Marvin's airship, the memories of his old daring days came flooding back to him—the days when he had been a lieutenant of the Austrian air corps—the days before he had sold the secrets of his country to a prospective foe.

There lies always some gold of inspiration in the slag of the blackest heart. Ravelli loved the air. He had loved, as if they were living things, the machines that had carried him on his daring flights.

The sight of the splendid aeroplane—last masterly development of the inventor's skill—had awakened in the exile the old longing for the thrill of speed and peril. He crept on stealthily through the garden.

As he parted the bushes adjacent to the aviation field, he saw the little group of servants on the roof of the garage. Even the aviator and his mechanics had left their work to watch the fire. The aeroplane, trimmed for flight, stood unguarded in the open field.

It was the matter of but a moment for Ravelli to step through the bushes and seat himself in the machine. He started the engine. With the shift of a lever, the machine wheeled forward and took to the air as gracefully as a bird.

The joyful look on the face of the driver was the look of a madman. He had accomplished his purpose. He felt the thrill of triumph. The screams and shouts that now echoed after him as the Marvin servants saw him swinging away were as plaudits to his ears.

Ravelli had drunk heavily the night before. He had been drinking all day. His daring suddenly became reckless. He turned the machine and drove back over the Marvin grounds, over the roof of the garage where the servants were standing. They broke and fled for the scuttle as he sent the aeroplane close to the roof.

He swerved abruptly and shot away in the direction of Braithwait.

In the walled chamber of the ruined factory groped Harry and Pauline. They had freed themselves of their bonds, only to face a greater peril.

It was not totally dark in the chamber. There were drippings of light from crevices in the roof. And now they could not only scent the smoke; they could see it puff through the floor beneath them.

The smoke began to stifle them. Harry, leading Pauline along the dim corridor, stopped at every pace to hurl his strength against the wall. He hoped that he might find the place where the bricks had been newly laid. But the wall was more than a foot thick and the bricks had been laid skilfully. Nowhere was there the slightest yielding.

"Harry, do you know where we are" asked Pauline in a frightened whisper.

"I am not sure," he answered. "But I believe that it is the old factory. I don't know any place else of this kind that they could have reached so quickly."

"But the fire couldn't have reached the old factory."

"The fire here was lighted in the old forge. It isn't part of the fire in the town, dearest."

"You mean it was lighted to—to—kill us?" she asked, her voice still tremulous, but with a gentle calmness that meant courage.

He hurled himself against another section of the wall without answering.

"Harry, you needn't be afraid to tell me. If we are going to die, I will not be afraid. If you are with me when I die, I will not be afraid."

He turned and caught her crushingly in his arms. He pressed his lips gently to her forehead, then lingeringly to her lips. "You are the gamest woman in the world," he said.

"But—Harry—is it—is this one of the awful things that I have done? Is this one of the dangers that I have dragged you into because I was so silly?"

"You?" he cried. "Never in the world. They were after me this time, Polly. I was the fool to let you come with me."

Even the heat of the fire oppressed them now. Pauline's voice was faint as she answered.

"I am glad I came with you."

Again he caught her in his arms. He felt her form weaken. She tried to speak again but the choking smoke stifled her words. The dead weight of her body told him she had fainted.

He laid her on the ground and bent over her, calling wildly.

"Polly! Polly! Don't give up yet!"

But there came no answer. His utter helplessness to aid filled him with a kind of madness. Again he assaulted the wall. He tore at the crevices with his naked hands. His hands ran red. The smoke poured in. The room was fogged with it now.

Harry stooped on his hands and knees and crawled the length of the corridor, feeling in every cranny and corner for some possible weapon or tool with which to break the wall. The place was bare of everything but dust and mold.

As he turned back from the far end of the dismal place, he felt his head swim.

"It is coming—the end now," he gasped. He struggled back along the floor. He had just strength enough to lift Pauline into his arms, to place her head upon his breast, before the darkness fell.

The airman Ravelli had carried supplies with him on his reckless flight. The supplied consisted of two small bottles of whisky unmixed with water. It had been a tumultuous day for him. But the engineering of the plot against Pauline and Harry Marvin was belittled now in the thrill and the triumph of his last ride. Now and then, as he sped the magnificent machine through the air, Ravelli drank deep of the red poison.

He was becoming utterly crazed. He had forgotten entirely now what he had planned to do with the aeroplane after it was stolen. He knew there had been a plan. He was going to sell it to some one, but he could not remember whom.

And then there was Balthazar and his cutthroats. He must keep away from them. Still it would be interesting to watch what they were doing—to watch it from a safe seat in the sky.

That struck Ravelli deeply. It seemed an idea happy and heroic. He had been circling the zone of the great fire, but was forced to go so high to avoid the smoke that the spectacle was belittled. He steered now for the place where the towering chimney of the old Marvin factory loomed among the trees.

His hand was growing unsteady on the levers. He caught one of the flasks of whisky and drained the last half of it. He choked. The plane dipped sharply over the wood. His hands were back on the levers in an instant, but it was too late.

The left frame struck into the branches of a tree. The machine spun round. Ravelli, working madly at the levers, held it for a moment, but it was beyond control.

Ravelli saw directly before him the ruins of the old factory. The walls where, for a price, he had directed the entombment of Harry and Pauline, loomed gray and ghost-like under the pall of the smoke from the burning town. The ancient chimney, beneath which, he knew, lay the imprisoned lovers, towered in his path—not as a tool of crime and profit now, but as a monument to his own doom.

The right plane struck the chimney, which crumpled like a card-tower under the blow. The bricks of the riven walls half buried Ravelli as he gasped out the final breath of his evil life on the floor of the roofless chamber. The chamber in which lay Harry and Pauline was opened to the air.

Harry awakened as if out of a dream. Sunlight blazed upon his startled eyes. He breathed the fresh air. Around him were ruins. Weakly he got to his feet, and lifting Pauline, reeled out through the great hole that had let in the sun and air.

She stirred suddenly in his arms. She opened her eyes. He laid her head upon his shoulder and hurried, so that she might not see the body of the dead Ravelli in the ruins.

(To be continued.)

This story will be shown in picture on 23rd October, 1915.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Owen, the Conspirator and His Villainous Aide, Balthazar, the Gypsy Chief.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline and Harry being carried by the Conspirators into the Old Forge to be left to die.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

POPULARITY OF THE COAT FROCK.

Somewhat diffidently, and with a due sense of the crisis that makes extravagance out of place, the London woman is choosing her autumn and winter things, observes a writer in "The Times." She is rather hard to suit this season; it is less easy to persuade her to try a new style even than it was when the wide short skirts came with a rush, and she has shown a tendency to revert to type—to be the tailor-made, neat-hatted Englishwoman with a minimum of the superfluous as a trimming on either coat or headgear, although with an air which has come across the Channel to stay.

She will be interested in the mannequins arrayed in the new models. She will linger over the charms of the new long-coated model that she is bidden to wear as representing the latest decree of authority; she will note its Russian movement, its fur hem in "natural" astrachan, its straight fur collar high at the back, half hiding the head, its chocked throat, buttoned tight with the inevitable bone button—and turning from it will order the belted coat to the hips that she has grown to like. Also she may allow her belt to be made narrower, her waist defined, her collar buttoned higher, two straight slit pockets on either side of the coat, and at right angles to them, the *flair* of coat and skirt wider, and her skirt shorter than before. But beyond this she is reluctant to go.

THE FAVOURABLE COLOUR.

Beige will be the favourite colour if the right shade can be procured—a by no means over-becoming tint. But it goes well with furs, and that in itself is something. *Tête de nègre*, plum, grey, and marine blue are other popular colours, none of them making for brightness. Sometimes, too, the purchaser will fancy one of those delightful tiny checks and plains with a tinge of dark green in them which come, after an anxious week of suspense on the part of dress-maker and client, from the country of our great Ally. But, though gabardine and its kindred are supposed to have been thrust into obscurity, they reappear under the name of gabricord, which is first cousin to gabardine and whipcord.

In choosing materials this autumn there are two things to be considered—first, the possibility of many of the *velours de laine* and kindred fabrics being difficult to get; and, secondly, the fact that rich fabrics undoubtedly make one look fatter. Friezes and Oxford mixtures—in appearance and probably in fact men's suitings—are being made up in many London houses at the present moment for the practical tailor-made, and also tiny checks, which were much seen in the spring. The Londoner has taken kindly to the coat-frock or the all-in-one, and it is by way of this utility garment that the insidious return of the basque is being attempted. So far there has been no great desire shown to adopt it. In velvet and fur and in charmeuse with fur cape and muff the coat-frock looks its best, with a skirt hem of the fabric cut on the bias.

A favourite design this autumn has been marine blue velours sombred down with a deep skunk collar buttoned high, skunk edging the skirt and the long sleeves unmarred by that unbecoming suggestion of an epaulette puff at the shoulders which our Allies have unkindly tried to foist upon us. Those whose taste is more gaudy have added dull silver braid ornaments. As no one is buying evening dresses openly as such, the afternoon frock in its most charming form, its spreading white or black tulle skirts trimmed with dull silver or gold braid, long transporting sleeves and high neck, with severe bare throat, is the chosen war-wear.

THE BECOMING SAILOR HAT.

There are two hat models, originally English, but returned with a tilt and a turn from across the water, which are to be seen a good deal in London just now. One is the curly-brimmed sailor, in every size, with wide or narrow brim, in checks or plain cloths, and in every conceivable fabric. Caroline Reboux was the first French milliner to see how its hard "missishness" could be adapted into the most youth-giving smartness. Now every one wears it and if it is not overloaded with trimming it is universally becoming.

The tall hat, which has appeared in different shapes, very tall like a Welsh-woman's traditional headgear, postillion shaped, or of Girondin design, is the newest style. When plain it is charming, when fur-trimmed or feather-tipped it is of doubtful beauty and difficult to wear. It is best ribbon-bound and finished with a buckle and worn with a very feminine veil that repeats the *flair* of the skirt. In shiny black *panne* it is most becoming. It is a curious thing that this autumn there are no military styles worn in London.

WOMEN JUSTICES.

Various organisations of women in South Australia have for some time advocated the appointment of members of their sex as Justices of the Peace. It is contended that there are instances in which women could more suitably exercise the powers of a Justice than men, notably, in so far as regards Juvenile Courts and in cases where women are concerned. These arguments have been appreciated by the present Government, and four women in South Australia have been honoured by inclusion in the most recent list of Justices approved by the Executive Council.

THE DAMSON IN COOKERY

DAMSON CHEESE.

Wipe the damsons, put them into a preserving pan, and simmer until quite soft. Rub through a hair sieve, then weigh the pulp, and to every pound allow ¾lb. of loaf sugar. Put the fruit back into the preserving pan and boil for 30 minutes, then add the sugar and boil again for an hour, stirring all the time, as it is apt to burn. Crack some of the stones (about a third), blanch the kernels, and put into the jam for the last ten minutes. Put into jars and tie down.

AN ORIGINAL AUTUMN DESIGN.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

This toilette is carried out in seal-brown taffeta and velvet of a slight darker shade. The collar ascends to the ears, and is outlined with a narrow band of skunk.

DAMSON AND BANANA TART.

A delicious tart is made by putting damsons and sliced bananas in a pie-dish in layers, strewing sugar in between each layer. When full cover with a good puff paste and bake in the usual way. Serve with the following sauce: Mix the yolk of an egg with 3 tablespoonfuls of cream, and 3 or more tablespoonfuls of damson syrup. Heat in a saucepan, but do not let it boil. If preferred the sauce can be served cold.

DAMSON JELLY.

Wipe the fruit and put it in a preserving pan and just cover it with water. Boil until soft, then pour into a jelly-bag and squeeze out all the juice. Measure the juice and to every cupful allow the same quantity of sugar. Put the sugar and juice back into the pan and let it boil for 15 minutes.

DAMSON JAM.

Wipe12lb. of damsons, then split, stone, and weight the fruit. Put into a preserving pan and boil quickly for 30 minutes. Then add 6lb. of loaf sugar and boil again for 15 minutes, skimming and stirring all the time. Put into pots and tie down.

PICKLED DAMSONS.

Wipe 6lb. of damsons, then prick them all over with a needle and put them into an enamelled preserving pan with 4lb. of loaf sugar. Sprinkle over a teaspoonful of powdered mace, a teaspoonful of powdered allspice, a tablespoonful of powdered ginger, and a tablespoonful of powdered cloves Cover with inegar. When they are cooked (but not soft) put into jars. Boil the liquid again for 15 mins., then pour on to the damsons. Strain off the vinegar every day (for 3 days) and boil up and pour over the fruit. Then tie down.

A BRAVE RUSSIAN GIRL.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Centra News" writes:

Fugitives from Kovno give details of a sensational occurrence at Vilkomir. A German company, they state, took possession of it. The men were commanded by a young lieutenant. Most of the inhabitants fled on the arrival of the Germans, but Elena Dowska, a girl of nineteen, employed as a teacher at the village school, remained to nurse her sick mother. When the houses were being searched the lieutenant, struck by the beauty of the girl, stated that the house in which she lived should be set apart for the purposes of the staff.

Having removed her mother to an adjoining cottage, he put a sentinel over the house and locked the girl in a room, telling her that he was her protector. At five o'clock in the afternoon he called and informed her that he would take possession of the preimses at night. The girl who had concealed a short knife in her bodice, determined to fight for liberty, and when the lieutenant arrived and made certain proposals to her she attacked him with the dagger, which she thrust into his throat. The man's spinal cord was severed, and he fell dead. The girl then dressed herself in his uniform and passed the sentinels in safety. At the next village she found some Cossacks, who returned and captured the German raiders.

PRINCESS PREM KAUR OF KAPURTHALA.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

This beautiful princess, who is a Spaniard by birth, spends a considerable amount of hetime in Paris, where she is much admired. At the present time she is on a visit to England. The prince and princess have frequently been immortalised in Sem's wonderful caricatures of continental celebrities.

CREPE-DE-CHINE COATS.

Crepe-de-Chine coats are rather expensive, but they are very much worn just now. They give the little additional warmth needed without being heavy and they are pretty and comfortable. Of all the informal coats worn they are, incidentally, quite the easiest to make at home, and it is surprising that more women do not thus avail themselves of the adaptability of the material. Patterns can be obtained from almost any fashion office, and the simpler the pattern the better. Probably the Raglan shoulder is as pretty as anything, because the softness of the material lends itself to the loose suggestion of this design. Hemstitching—indeed any kind of trimming—is out of place. The coat can be made single or double. The double kind has certain advantages in that it allows a certain amount of liberty in colour, that it is easy to finish off in a workmanlike manner, and that it is warm and comfortable. The question of colour rests upon the point whether the coat shall be useful or whether it is chiefly a pretty extra. If it is to be useful an attractive colour combination is a coat of deep Saxe blue, or the blue worn by wounded soldiers, lined with scarlet, the scarlet being turned over to form a roll collar and cuffs. Another similar combination is china blue, lined with a rich Venetian red. Colours which go very well with light dresses are pale peach (this looks very well with white serge), the usual pastel shades in blue or pink, very soft sulphur yellow, old gold—which can be worn quite easily by very fair people,—and duck's egg grey-green, this last with a dead white lining.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING

APPLE POSSIBILITIES.

Windfalls, as the apples blown from the trees on a windy day are called are amazingly cheap just now, and should be put up for the winter, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Apples and plums make excellent preserves, they also mix well with raspberries and loganberries; apple ginger and apple chutney will be invaluable during the cold days when appetising food becomes scarce. No fruit can be cooked in so many ways as an apple. A large, green, acid cooking specimen baked and served with cream is always liked. Then there are at least 150 ways of utilising this wholesome fruit as a cooked sweet.

Since an apple in itself is hygienic and sound, it stands to reason that from its piquant acidity it aids the digestion of duck or goose when served as sauce or puree, and when added to stuffing. Devonshire apples are very freely used in a squab pie. This is made with mutton and pork, and the famous fruit of the county figures as flavouring and sauce. Though Devonshire cider scarcely takes the place of French wine, it is a most refreshing beverage, and it is also introduced as a flavouring. Boston apples are egged, crumbed, and fried. Apples cut in rings, dipped in batter, and fried, are simple and inexpensive fritters. Apple tart, in any form is considered the best way of serving the cooked fruit, and a pretty little sweet is made by toasting slices of plain cake or bread, covering them with apple puree, and finishing each off with a dab of red-currant jelly in the centre.

Flavouring should never be omitted from cooked apples. On the Continent a cinnamon-stick is greatly liked, and stewed apples mixed with rice that has been boiled in milk, sprinkled with castor sugar and powdered cinnamon is a favourite nursery sweet. Cloves and lemon-rind are preferred by English people.

APPLE MOULD.

Peel, quarter, and core a pound of cooking appies, and stew them till tender in a fireproof earthenware stewpan or casserole with a gill of water and 1oz to 2oz. of sugar, according to the acidity of the apples used; also a strip or two of lemon rind (thinly cut). When done remove the lemon rind, and rub the fruit through a fine sieve, using a wooden spoon for this. Soak about ½ of an ounce (say four leaves) of gelatine, then drain and melt, and strain it into the apple puree whilst it is still hot. Chop finely a slice of preserved gingor, and add this, as well as a little ginger syrup. Mix all well, pour the preparation into a previously-wetted jelly mould, and put it in a cool place to set. To serve, place the mould into warm water for a second or two, then turn out the shape on to a cold dish. Decorate the top with a little whipped cream, and, if liked, a few almond chips or quarters of peeled almonds, or else pour some custard round the base of the dish.

APPLE AND TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Peel thinly, core and slice thinly three large cooking apples, and cook them with very little butter and half a gill of water in a stewpan for about ten minutes. Boil up ½ pint of milk, and stir in an ounce of crushed or flaked tapioca. Cook whilst stirring for about fifteen minutes, and a tiny pinch of salt, sweeten with an ounce of castor sugar, and stir in a well-beaten egg. Pour this into a buttered pie-dish, together with the cooked apples. Bake in a moderately-heated oven for about twenty minutes. Serve hot or cold.

MERINGUED APPLES.

Peel six to eight even-sized sour cooking apples, remove the core, which is best done by means of a column cutter, and cook the apples till nearly tender in a syrup flavoured with lemon rind, cloves, ginger, or whole cinnamon. Take up the apples and place them on a sieve to cool. Whisk stiffly the whites of two eggs, and add an ounce of castor sugar. Range the apples on a buttered baking-dish, fill the cavities with currants or sultanas, mask them carefully with the whisked white of egg, and dredge with castor sugar. Bake in a hot oven for about fifteen minutes. Dish up quickly, and send to table hot. Note.—The currants or sultanas to be used should be soaked in a little syrup.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.

Peel, quarter, and core about 1½ lb. of cooking apples, then slice them and put them into a stewpan with 3oz of loaf sugar, a gill of water, and the thinly-cut rind of half a lemon; let them cook gently till tender, stirring occasionally, then take out the lemon rind. Trim a round slice of bread to fit the bottom of a plain charlotte mould, cut it in quarters, then dip into clarified butter, and place them at the bottom of the mould; next dip some thinly but evenly cut stripes of stale bread into the butter, and build them round the side of the mould, so that each strip or slice overlaps the other. Now pour the apple puree into the prepared mould, cut out a round slice of bread, dip it in butter, and place it on top. Bake for about three-quarters of an hour in a fairly hot oven. Turn out on to a hot dish, and serve hot. Note.—The inside of the mould must be thoroughly buttered before it is used.

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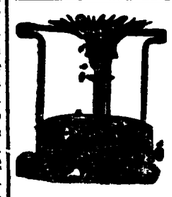

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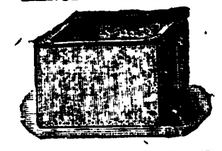

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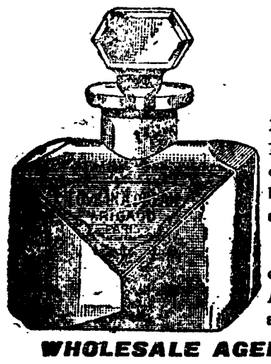

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